The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,938. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BLAKEY—November 3rd, at the European General Hospital, Major Blakey, Pensioner, aged 47 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez, generally an extra steamer is despatched betwixt the mails, thus providing a weekly communication betwixt Bombay and Kurrachee.

The STEAM-SHIP KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H.P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah; also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CAMERON, will be despatched on 1st November, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

FOR SURAT, GOGO, VARAVAL, MANGALORE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 6th instant at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

SEMI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION BETWEEN [illegible] BOMBAY [illegible]

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	6
[illegible]	11 21 1	10		Beypore	9 12 29	9	...
Vingorla	11 31 1	...	6	Calicut	9 13 29	...	6
[illegible]	12 22 2	8		Tellicherry	10 20 31	8	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	4	Cannanore	10 20 30	...	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	3	Mangalore	11 21 1	...	5
Mangalore	[illegible]	...	1	Coompta	12 22 2	10	...
[illegible]	14 24 4	11		Carwar	12 22 2	...	5
[illegible]	14 24 4	...	5	Goa	13 23 3	12	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	2	Vingorla	13 23 3	...	7
[illegible]	15 25 5	6		Rutnagherry	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin Arr.	15 25 5	...	8	Apollo Bunder Bombay... (Arr.	14 24 4	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart as follows:—

	Weekdays.	A. M.	P. M.		Weekdays.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	2	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo	...	...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.	...	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1950, WILLIAM BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Hartfell*, W. HOUSTON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HOUSTON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Goods per TYTHONUS, ALEXANDER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Houston will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO BE LET, with immediate entrance, the Ground Floor of the House No. 1, Hornby Row, lately vacated by the Municipal Commissioners, suitable for Offices or Godowns. Apply to Mr. H. M. RUSTOMJEE, on First Floor. Rent moderate.

Bombay, 29th October 1864.

TO LET.—From the 1st November next, Second and Third Stories of HOUSE No. 7, in Church Gate Street, opposite to the premises occupied by the late firm of Messrs. Hunt, Monnett & Co. The Rooms are spacious, airy, and exceedingly well adapted for a large Office or Bank. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS,
No. 9, Church Gate Street.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call. C. J. ROBINSON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.

Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. USIGLIO, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian [illegible] Fort, and measuring about 3,785 square yards, [illegible] sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st N[illegible] 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and condi[illegible] will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Off[illegible] after the 9th November.

EWART, L[illegible]
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864. Se[illegible]rers.

BOMBAY CONTRACT [illegible]
(LIMI[illegible])
FORFEITURE [illegible]

THE holders of those [illegible] Second and Third ca[illegible] hereby informed, that if th[illegible] together with the interest [illegible] before the 10th November [illegible] of India, Australia and C[illegible] feiture.

21st October 1864.

"SEBASTIAN CA[illegible] cially informed t[illegible] age by the above ves[illegible] will probably not be refunded in full [illegible] We publish the information for the [illegible]ncerned.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
[illegible] Nov. 1864. Agents to Lloyd's.

[illegible]D PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
[illegible]HE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
[illegible] ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
[illegible] NEXT, THE 5TH NOVEMBER.
[illegible] "TROVATORE"—MUSIC VERDI.

[illegible]cle ... Rs. 10
[illegible] ... 8
[illegible] ... 5

Perf[illegible] commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be ha[illegible] Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

SEC[illegible]D SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON FRIDAY NEXT,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
OPERA "TROVATORE"—VERDI.

Performance commences at a quarter to 9.

Dress Circle reserved for Subscribers only.

Stalls and Gallery Seats can be had on payment. Apply to Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

Stalls ... Rs. 8
Gallery ... „ 5

The Opera TUTTI IN MASCHERA is now in rehearsal and will shortly be before the Public.

A. CAGLI.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held, at the Office of the Treasurers and Managers in Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 3 P. M., when the following business will be brought forward for consideration viz.:—

1st.—Proposal by the Directors to increase the Capital of the Company to Fifty Lacs Rupees by the issue of Five Hundred (500) new Shares; that such Shares be offered at par to the holders of Shares at the time of the meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old one; that the holders of new Shares hold the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the last Ordinary General Meeting as the holders of the original Shares; and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken by the original Shareholders, and Rs. 1,500 per Share paid thereon within 21 days of date of allotment as they may think for the interest of the Company.

2nd.—To arrange amount of Office expenses of the Company.

3rd.—To arrange the rate of Interest to be charged on unpaid Calls.

4th.—To arrange the number of Shareholders to constitute a quorum.

5th.—To arrange for leaving disposal of forfeited Shares to the Directors.

By order of the Directors,
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDOUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMERY late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRABA.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c., apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.

29th Oct. 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A SCHOOL-MASTER to take charge of an English Boys' School at Egutpoora on the G. I. P. Railway. Stipend not less than (100) Rs. monthly, with House or Tent. Applications with testimonials to be sent to the Rev. C. D. DU PORT, Secretary S. P. G., Esplanade.

Bombay, 28th October 1864.

NOTICE.—Applications are invited from persons qualified to fill the situation of HEAD CLERK in the Office of the Chief Engineer in Sind. Salary Rupees 175, with Batta Rupees 105 per mensem when in the Districts.

Replies will not be sent, or testimonials returned, unless stamps are enclosed with the Applications.

Address, "The Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Sind."

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Merchandise shipped by Thos. Short, Junr, for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co., Insolvents.

THE undersigned will have unpacked during the next week several cases of Felt and Tweed Hats, Boots & Shoes, Scotch Angolas, Broad Cloths, Stationery, and Cricketing Kit, being portion of the Merchandise imported for the late Firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co.

The property will be ready for inspection on MONDAY, the 7th November, in the upper floor of the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Menesse and Co., and sold by Auction on Tuesday and following days, as announced by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for Thos. Short, Junr.

Late Menesse & Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Str., Fort.

EAST INDIA BANK.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 3 P. M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 19th September, viz:—

"That the number of Directors be increased from five to eight."

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW be[illegible] the public of Bomb[illegible] opened a first Class [illegible] Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co[illegible] class New Marble Tables, w[illegible] Cushions in a nice cool Room, whe[illegible] a quiet game free from all interruption[illegible] the Table.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL A[illegible]TION.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 10,000,[illegible] Association is prepared to receive Deposits [illegible] periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures, and to conduct financial business generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઈમપીરીઅલ બેંકીંગ ઍન્ડ ટરેડીંગ કંપની.

SHARE-CERTIFICATES of this Company, in Exchange for Receipts for payments of First and Second Calls, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves as Merchants and Agents at this place under the style and firm of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE CAMA & Co.

FRAMJEE BOMANJEE CAMA.
RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE ERANY.
MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE MORRIS.
BANAJEE HORMUSJEE BANAJEE.

Office, No. 4, Hornby Row, Bombay, 31st October 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

ON the 1st February 1865, Drawing of the Imperial Austrian Loan 500 Florin Tickets, guaranteed by the Government and the State. The drawing takes place publicly, official lists are published immediately and the prizes paid by the Treasury. Original Tickets remaining valid for all the drawings of the Loan cost £48 sterling each, but Tickets for one single drawing would cost only £1, and eleven Tickets £10 sterling. It may be well to observe that each Ticket for a single drawing enjoys the same rights as any Ticket for all drawings. The prizes of the Loan are 114 of £29,000 sterling &c. down to £58 as the minimum prize, which every original Ticket must bring, so that at the worst the player has a balance of £10 in his favour. The Tickets are eligible for both kinds of playing, any one not disposed to distribute £48, should take Tickets at £1 with the same chance of obtaining the highest prizes, and in such cases various Tickets might be taken together at this cheap price viz. 11 Tickets at £10, 23 at £20, or 47 at £40, affording the player much more chance not only to hit upon the chief prize of £29,000, but also to acquire several large prizes simultaneously, for which reason this mode can be recommended to companies playing on joint account. Both the Tickets and Drawing Lists will be forwarded promptly and post paid through our medium, and we request that early orders be sent to us direct with a Remittance for the amount in Bills on England, France, or Germany or in Bank Notes, Cheques, &c.

J. & S. FRIEDBERG, Bankers,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

N. B.—Agents wanted on favourable conditions, those who can give good references in Europe or other security receiving a preference.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ¼ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay ...	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah ...	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee ...	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree ...	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ ... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on. Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month ... 6 per cent.
„ 2 months ... 8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1864. R. AHLERS, Chairman.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.

All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers ... £2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants } ... „ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers ... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. ... 50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇશટ ઇનડીઆ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ईस्ट इंडीया प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

FOURTH INSTALMENT OF Rs. 300 PER SHARE.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the East India Press Company (Limited) held THIS DAY at 12, noon, the following Resolution was passed:—

Resolved—That a further Call of Rs. 300 per Share be made payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 12th November, next, making in all paid on each Share Rs. 1,050.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 20th October 1864.

MR. J. NEUBERG, in announcing to his Constituents and the Public his return to this country by last Overland Steamer, has much pleasure in intimating that he has resumed business, at his former premises, at Byculla, as General Importer of English and Foreign Goods. Thankful for the kind patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, he solicits a continuance of the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. N. hopes by the constant importation from the different countries of Europe of articles of the best quality, including the latest improvements and inventions, to meet the tastes and requirements of the public. He expects shortly per *Windsor Castle, Fair Leader, Walmer Castle*, and *Salamanca* a great variety of Goods selected personally by himself for this market while in Europe.

Mr. N. undertakes the execution of commissions for England, France, and Germany.

He has on hand at present a few very superior Oakwood Harmoniums, Wall Shades, in great variety, and an extensive stock of Europe Goglets, of nice finish.

Mr. N.'s rule will be to charge the lowest prices for his goods compatible with a moderate profit to himself in order to ensure quick sales.

TERMS—*Cash.*

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

A Paper Cutting Machine and a Rolling Machine. Apply to MR. J. NEUBERG, Byculla.

NOTICES.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for signing the Articles of Association is extended from the 21st to the 25th instant. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that persons desirous of undertaking a contract for cutting and conveying Timbers, as per margin, from the Dang Forests to the Government Timber Depot at Bulsar, are requested to send their applications to this office at Bulsar or Surat, on or before the 20th proximo, also stating the rate per Candy at which they are willing to supply the said Timbers, &c.

Teak or Sang, Blackwood or Seasum, Ain or Sadra, Haladvan and Tunnuch.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests in Surat and Northern Collectorates.

Assistant Conservator's Office, Surat, 18th Oct. 1864.

FOR SALE.

GRAM, Ferozepore, in quarter Candy Bags, at Rs. 32 per Candy. *Cash.* "X," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goucoum. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon. McCOMBIE AND SONS

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignmetn of fresh Jewellery by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also set with Diamonds, Lady's and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings, set with Diamonds and Rubies, with the reduced prices for quicker sale.

A few pieces of the best double breadth Cashmere Cloth, suitable for the Gentlemen's light suit, and also selected Colours for the native gentlemen Coats. Price Rs. 3 per yard.

A quantity of the finest Brandy, by Pinet Castillon. Rs. 28 per dozen.

Do. do. do. by Queen Martin, first quality, Rs. 20 per dozen.

A quantity of second quality Brandy. Rs. 11 per dozen.

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak Lane. Apply to BAZUNJEE BOMANJEE, No. 8, Hummum Street.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER FRERES } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 29, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar, Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commaisiners or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 per cent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Sohne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	„ 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	„ 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		„ 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		„ 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs.	28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	„	30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„	36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	„	25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	„	24	„
Do. do. St. Estéphe (Bombay bottled)	„	18	„

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes' Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal ... at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints ... „ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac ... „ 20 „ „
Fine very old Do. ... „ 36 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts and pints ...	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do. ...	„ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES ...	from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine ...	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX ...	„ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine ...	„ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine) ...	„ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality ...	„ 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints ...	„ 25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality ...	„ 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality ...	„ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells ...	„ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858 ...	„ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne ...	„ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's ...	„ 13
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's ...	„ 24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim ...	[illegible]
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints) ...	[illegible]
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers' ...	Rs. 5 [illegible]

BLACKWELL [illegible]

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs.	80	0
Do. „ Do. ...		10	0
Do. „ a Crown ...		30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints ...		21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality ...		40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. ...		36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown ...		30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints ...		16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. ...		36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal ...		23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal ...		29	0
Do. Golden, Do. ...		29	0
Do. Green Seal ...		29	0
Do. Vino Fino ...		29	0
Do. Red Seal ...		33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...		33	0
Claret Light Capsule ...		15	0
Do. Yellow Seal ...		23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints ...		17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...		32	0
Port, Black Seal ...		26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac ...		34	0
Do. Brand a Crown ...		24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal ...		18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal ...		18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts ...		36	0
Do. Pints ...		19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on Dwellings and Ware-houses Bombay and the Mofussil.

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company ... £135,000
Accumulated Fund ... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of ... 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai ... Messrs. DENT & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

THE ALEXANDRA OPERA BINOCULAR received by this Mail from the makers in London—a newly improved instrument surpassing every other description of glass ever made.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOMBAY:—By the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company, Regent Street, London, just received, "The Byculla Club," "Government House," "Cotton Market" and a number of exquisitely finished views taken in the Deccan, chiefly about the Nizam's dominions,—can be had in one large Album, or separate sheets.

STEREOSCOPES.—Achromatic Binocular, and fixed eye-pieces: of rosewood, maple wood, and Mahogany: for day or night views: stands, upon which the stereoscope rests, can be had, suitable for the table, with elevating centre, very convenient. Each Rs. 8, 10, 12, to 15; the stands Rs. 5 and 6 each.

☞ Several dozen stereoscopes to select from, all warranted perfectly true.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.—Hundreds of these beautiful articles of all varieties:—double glass, transparent, plain, or colored; paper transparencies, coloured; also with gas-light effects, dissolving from day-light to night-light, with fire-works and illuminations; showing also conflagrations, comets, balloons &c. Price Rs. 5, 6, 7 to 10 per dozen, *cash nett.* Glass slides—(*instantaneous views*) Rs. 5 each or 50 per dozen with a grooved box included.

WORK BOXES.—For Ladies; very handsomely finished of ebony, and amboyna wood &c. The fittings and arrangement of the inside are of the most beautiful kind, the articles being all silvered and gilt, and distributed with exquisite neatness and artistic design. Rs. 75 to 120 each.

GENTLEMEN'S TOOLCHESTS.—Intended for use in repairing all kinds of delicate mechanism of metal, such as clock work, watches, surveying and scientific instruments generally,—about 100 different tools such as drilling bits, screw plate, vices, files, riviting hammers, nippers, tweezers, &c. &c. A list of the tools will be forwarded upon application.

PRESENTATION CHURCH SERVICES.—Very richly bound in Azure blue, sea green, deep purple, brown; and other coloured Morocco leather; fitted in handsome locket cases to match; the text is very elaborately ornamented, each part or division of the service being headed with a photographically illuminated page of appropriate design. Each Rs. 10, 14, 17 to 20.

PURE MEERSCHAUM PIPE.—The very best Meerschaum is used in the manufacture of these pipes; they may be had of all sizes and shapes, tipped with real amber; cherry-wood elastic stems; silver mounted, and capped bowls,—all of the newest kind and design. Rs. 12, 16, 20 to 50 each.

ELASTIC TOBACCO POUCHES.—Cigar Cases;—Cigar Lighters, &c.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' INSTRUMENTS,—Pocket cases containing about 14 indespensible instruments, by one of the first makers in London. Rs. 30 each.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES.—In boxes complete, specially recommended for the cure of nervous complaints.

CARD BOXES.—For gambling requisites, very elegantly fitted up, of Walnutwood, mounted with gilt plates and corners, containing four packs of De la Rue's Playing Cards, Cribbage Board, and compartments for dice with boxes, dominoes. &c. Each Rs. 40.

BILLIARD BALLS.—Usual sizes Rs. 20 per set.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior glass of substantial manufacture, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. (Three colours.) Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

SILVER KNIFE, SPOON, FORK, and PLATE (suitable for Children,) in Morocco case, bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark. Rs. 70.

SILVER CUPS AND MUGS (in sizes suitable for Juvenile presents), of elegant form and workmanship, bearing the Goldsmith's Hall mark, enclosed in Morocco case, lined with Velvet. From 35 to 60—Cash.

SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON (suitable for a Christening or for Birth-day present for a child), bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark, in elegant Morocco case. From Rs. 74 the set—Cash.

GOLD TOOTH PICKS for the pocket. Rs. 15 each—Cash.

[illegible] "NEPLUS ULTRA" Pencil and Pen Case com[illegible] admirable article for the Waistcoat Pocket, [illegible] a compass at the end, a four-inch rule in the [illegible] thermometer in the length on the other [illegible] Silver Pencil, and a Silver *Pen-holder.* The body [illegible] Pencil is made of Ivory, with Silver mountings. Rs. [illegible] Cash.

N. B.—The above can be had with two pen blades instead of the *thermometer*, at 1 and Rs. 16 only.

PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

Especial attention is invited to the SECURE IVORY, HANDLE and BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be *Superior to all others.*

Sheffield Steel of which the Blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory Handles are in the most *perfect style of Manufacture*:—

Table Knives ...	Per dozen	Rs.	22	0
Desert Knives ...	„	„	17	8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork.	Per pair	„	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto ...	„	„	7	0

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

The Hydrostatic Percolator extracts at once the *whole* of the *soluble parts* of the substance, either Tea or Coffee; hence *no waste* and *enormous saving.* In block tin;—copper bronze;—white metal; and Electro-Silver; all sizes.

☞ The largest stock in India.

TUMBLER, CLARET GLASS, WINE GLASS AND CUP COVERS OF GERMAN SILVER, richly electro-silvered, in plain Pattern, and Wreath Pattern. From Rs. 1 to 2½ each.

LETTER WEIGHER FOR INDIAN AND ENGLISH POSTAGE.

Weighing up to 4 tolas Indian, and up to 2 ounces English.

This useful article is made of the best white German Silver. By an ingenious contrivance it is equally suitable for determining weights both *Indian and English.* It is contained in a small case, which can be carried in the Waistcoat Pocket. Rs. 4 each.

THE TRAVELLER'S, THE SPORTSMAN'S, AND THE CAMP COMPANION;

consists of four parts, all of which shut up and are contained within less space than is occupied by a Pint Mug.

This ingenious and useful contrivance comprises a strong Morocco double case lined throughout, containing an Electroplated Drinking Cup, a closing Dinner Knife, a closing Dinner Fork, and a closing Dessert Spoon, a Cork-screw, a small Cylinder, divided into three parts for salt, pepper and mustard. Price Rs. 20.

HAIR BRUSHES. A pair of first class Brushes for the hair; made of solid Satin wood with patent secure wire fastenings, furnished in the very best style, contained in a Portable Leather Case with a Bison-horn Patent Comb. Rs. 14 and 18 (two sizes.)

OPERA GLASSES AND BINOCULARS;—Finest Stock in Bombay:—The Queen and Alexandra Patterns may be had for Rs. 25 and 30 Rupees each, very powerful and clear; warranted genuine workmanship.

LARGE OPERA GLASS, with metal casing; the lens of extra size Morocco cases, lined with Silk. Rs. 50 each.

FIELD GLASSES, extra strong and full size, with moveable shades to protect the object glasses; each glass is fitted in a strong patent leather case with long strap and buckle, to sling. Each Rs. 64.

DOUBLE GLASS INKSTANDS, a variety of useful and highly finished walnut wood stands, fitted with one and two solid glass inks, having strongly hinged glass tops. From 16 to 25 each.

IVORY AND PEARL PAPER CUTTERS, Aromatic Elastic Bands, Polishing Powder for Silver and Plated goods, Furniture Polish in bottles, Polishing Paste in tins for cleaning and brightening all kind of unlacquered brass work, Scotch Glue, Mastic and Copal Varnish for pictures and ornaments, &c., &c.

CUTLERY.—Rodger's Knives of large and small size, a dozen of each, with a pair of large Meat Carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long Steel Sharpener. Rs. 40 the complete set.

N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant Candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of glass uniform in diameter of about two inches with Extinguisher complete. Each Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS,—with Glass tulip Shades, large and small sizes, very richly silvered; Candlestick Pedestals with two arm branches; also with four-light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or in pairs forming six lights, with loose inner sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 35 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished, quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED ROUND SALVERS, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design

Salver, 8 inches diameter. Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter. Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter. Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter. Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter. Rs. 40.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge. HERBERT & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE PATTERN: a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A fine powerful Bay Arab Riding Horse, 7 years old, stands 14-2½, and goes well in Harness. Apply to Mr. GINGER'S Stables, Girgaum Road.

CAPTAIN GILLIES, of the Ship *Morning Light*, will not be responsible for any Debt contracted by his Crew till she stays here.
Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1864.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND INSURANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Applications for Shares will be received at the Office of Messrs. SILLAR & Co., for the Promoters, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Share Certificates are now ready for delivery in exchange for the receipts for the First and Second Calls. Holders of Receipts are requested to send them in at once.
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arrears interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors,
31st October 1864. T. & R. DAVISON, Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SUNTOO BHICAJEE, has agreed to sell to THUCKER DOSSA MOORARJEE and THUCKER HURJEEVAN BHIMJEE, all that piece or parcel of Government Ground (formerly forming two separate pieces), with the two several Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses and Premises, standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in Doongree Jao Souza Street; the said Houses are built of Chunam, covered with Tiles, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under numbers 26 and 27 respectively, and the said piece of Land (formerly two separate pieces) is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 698 and 699, and contains by admeasurement 222 square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less; and is bounded on the East by a Public Road, on the West by Doongree Jao Souza Street aforesaid, on the North by a passage, and on the South by a passage. Any persons having any claim by way of Grant, Gift, Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, upon the said property, are requested to make the same known to us in writing at our Office, in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 3rd day of November 1864.
KELLY, HORE AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that GOVIND GUNGADHUR RANDAY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted with THUCKER JAIRAM HEMRAJ, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, to sell to him the undermentioned property, free from incumbrances whatsoever. All persons claiming to have any interest therein either by way of Mortgage, Lease, Agreement, in nature of a lease, by Inheritance or otherwise, are required to furnish to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE, at their Office, in Graham's Building, in Parsee Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, particulars of such claim within fourteen days from this date, at the expiration of which time the purchase is to be completed, and any person having claim who shall not have furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 3rd day of November 1864.

All that piece or parcel of Fora Land, situate at or near Dadur Road, otherwise called Mahim Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,672 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under Nos. 482 and 483, and which said Premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Noorbai, wife of Hajee Salliman Hajee Juma, the South by the property of Domingo DeCruz the East by the said Dadur Road, and the West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

THUCKER PURSHOTUM CANA hath contracted to purchase from MANUEL DE ROZARIO, all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing on a Fazendaree ground, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and situate in an Oart called Kudvud near Portuguese Church, without the Fort; and bounded on the East by the house of Aswant Luxumon Zoonakur, on the West by the house of the said Manuel de Rozario, on the North by the Church Street, and on the South by the public passage of the said Oart; and also all that of the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing on the Fazendaree ground, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, and situate in an Oart called Kudvud, near Portuguese Church, without the Fort; and bounded on the East by the house of the said Rozario or Manuel, on the West by the house of Manuel Sober, on the North by the public passage of Portuguese Church, and on the South by the public passage of the said Oart. Any person having any claim to either of the said Messuages, Premises, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP, Solicitors for the said Purchaser, at their office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the hereof, otherwise such claim, if any, will be con[illegible] be waived, the purchase will be [illegible] ference thereto.—Dated this [illegible]
ACLAND, [illegible]
Purchaser's Solicitors.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Proceedings of a Special Meeting of Shareholders held in Delhi on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, 1864,
Major General ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM in the Chair.
The following propositions were moved by the Chairman, and carried:—

1st.—That branches of the Bank be opened at Bombay and Jubbulpore.

2nd.—That the Head Office of the Bank be removed to London as early as practicable.

3rd.—That the Bank be registered in England under the provisions of the Act of the British Legislature 25 and 26 Victoria Cap. 89,—The Companies Act 1862 when and as soon as the Manager shall consider expedient and practicable, and the Manager is hereby authorised to take all necessary steps for the purpose.

4th.—That the future management of the Bank be entrusted to a board of six Directors and their number be raised to twelve, when opportunities offer for securing eligible men.

5th.—That the Capital Stock of the Bank be raised to ONE MILLION STERLING by the creation of additional Shares to be disposed of as Directors deem most desirable for the interests of the Bank.

6th.—That with the concurrence of Proprietors in England, each existing share of Rs. 1,000 or £100, may be subdivided into two Shares of £50 each.

7th.—That with the sanction of a meeting of Proprietors in England, a junction may be effected with another Bank, having its Head Office in London.

8th.—That Mr. J. C. Parry, the Manager of the Bank, be hereby fully empowered to convene a meeting or meetings of Proprietors in London after due notice of 15 days, with a view to carry out the foregoing measures, that the election of Trustees and Directors at such meetings of Shareholders and their proceedings in general shall be legal, valid, and binding on the entire body of Proprietors.

9th.—That from the period of the Registration of the Bank in England, it shall be regulated in the manner prescribed by the Articles of Association to be registered under the said Act, and which the Manager is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and to submit to a meeting of Proprietors in London.
A. CUNNINGHAM, Major General, Chairman.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—The Chairman of the Committee of Directors in Bombay of the London and Bombay Bank, &c. who purposes leaving for England by the Mail of the 14th instant, in order to perfect his arrangements in connection with the Bank, begs to place before the Shareholders the following statement. This statement is the more necessary, as reports prejudicial to the Bank have been circulated by parties inimical to its interests:—

The total number of Shares of the Bank allotted in India is 89,381, including the number allotted to the Committee of Directors in Bombay, each of whom has had allotted to himself two hundred shares only.

The sum paid at the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, (Limited), up to yesterday on account of the first deposit is Rupees 14,71,860, which represent 73,593 shares.

Of the above sum Rupees 7,00,000 have been deposited at the Bank of Hindustan, &c. for six months bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, and Rupees 4,25,000 have been deposited at the East Indian Trading and Banking Company—Rupees 2,50,000 for one month at six per cent. and Rupees 1,75,000 for four months bearing nine per cent. interest. After the expiration of the period of one month above referred to, the East Indian Trading and Banking Company will allow interest at the rate of nine per cent. on the Rupees 2,50,000 for a further period of three months. The Receipts obtained from these Banks are laid before the Shareholders. These Receipts, it may be observed, are not transferable.

The Chairman proposes to extend the period for the payment of the first deposit on such of the shares as have not yet been paid for, to the 5th November 1864, after which date all shares on which such deposit shall not have been paid will be cancelled.

The unemployed Balance now at the Bank of Hindustan, as well as the amount which may be received up to the 5th November, instant, will be invested by the Chairman at the most advantageous rate.

Premises for the accommodation of the Bank have been secured in Apollo Street at a monthly rent of Rupees 1,800. It is estimated that about Rupees 1,000 will be realised by subletting portions not required by the Bank.

The Chairman hopes to be able to return to Bombay by the first mail in February next, when the Bank will commence operations; meanwhile he will leave his Power of Attorney with an English gentleman in Bombay.
ALEX. McEWEN, Chairman.
No. 6, Apollo Street, 3rd November 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer '*Jeddo*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—Nov. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Monday 7th .... 4h. 44m. A. M.
Full Moon, Sunday 13th .... 10h. 25m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Monday 21st .... 0h. 8m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th .... 0h. 9m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	4	Venus rises at 3h. 11. A.M.	6 3	5 24	1 21	1 44	3rd Nov. 1864. Time—6h. 0m. 5s. 6.
Sat.	5	Papist conspiracy.	6 4	5 24	2 8	2 36	
Sun.	6	24th Sunday after Trinity	6 4	5 23	3 3	3 35	
Mon.	7	Venus sets at 7h. 14m. P.M.	6 5	5 23	4 12	4 52	
Tues.	8	Uranus rises at 5h. 14m.	6 5	5 23	5 32	6 10	
Wed.	9	Birth of Prince of Wales.	6 7	5 23	6 48	7 23	
Thur.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 50m. A.M.	6 6	5 22	7 54	8 22	

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Oct. 5	KURRACHEE	Oct. 28
AGRA	Oct. 20	LAHORE	Oct. 26
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 29	LONDON	Oct. 3
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 26	MAURITIUS	Sept. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 27	MADRAS	Oct. 28
BANGALORE	Oct. 25	MALTA	Sept. 29
CALCUTTA	Oct. 28	MEERUT	Oct. 25
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Oct. 29
CEYLON	Oct. 17	PUNJAUB	Oct. 5
COCHIN	Oct. 1	PENANG	Oct. 8
DELHI	Oct. 29	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Oct. 4	SUEZ	Oct. 12
HONGKONG	Oct. 27	SINGAPORE	Oct. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

IN a time of uncertainty like the present, it is natural that a feeling of general distrust, which might at any moment degenerate into a panic, should have been created in Bombay by the publication of the following paragraph in Wednesday's *Times of India*:—"The last telegrams *from Galle*, we hear, brought the unwelcome intelligence of the failure of several London houses, three or four of them have branch houses at Bombay." The culpable ignorance and carelessness of the writer of this paragraph seem to have made him overlook the fact that the latest "Galle telegrams" to hand on Wednesday were dated the 3rd October, the day of the departure from England of our own Mail, which arrived here on Sunday with telegrams of English news to the 10th ult. There are of course many rumours in circulation affecting the credit of various firms, but all our enquiries have failed to discover for us a single telegram (even by our own Mail) reporting the failure of any other Bombay merchants than those whose names appear in the English papers of the 3rd October. It is needless for us to point out the mischief which may be done by the thoughtless publication of vague and disquieting rumours such as we have quoted from the *Times of India*. When there is danger of panic, the first duty of every public journalist is to try to maintain that spirit of mutual confidence among the members of the mercantile community without which the credit which sustains all the operations of trade must cease to exist. If our contemporary has received telegrams giving the names of any houses that have failed, let him make these known to the public; if not, let him abstain from giving currency to rumours, originating in idle or malicious gossip, for which he is unable to assign any good reason.

AMONG the most important of the many benefits which we owe to that new element in the internal policy of the nation, which first took its practical form in the minutes of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing, are the present large and wide educational exertions of the Government. Not less conducive to the welfare of the State are the means of popular enlightenment than the means of national wealth. The teacher adds more to the revenues than the assessor: the exciseman is a drone compared to the honest reformer; and while the health of the exchequer, [illegible] every other commercial interest, depends [illegible]n our own resources, it is a wiser policy [illegible] teach all to get what they will be glad to give us in return for that teaching, than to enhance our own share of the little that ignorance now scrapes off the surface of inexhaustible wealth. On financial grounds, then, as a lasting, rather than as a present remedy, the far-sighted wisdom of our policy at once recognized the fact, that direct taxation has infinitely less claims to real utility, than the slower, though surer, results of popular intellectual progress.

But it was not alone in the bureau of the financier that this "new light" has had its startling effect. The illumination of the treasury at once revealed the hidden unwisdom of neighbouring departments; and by its light the soldier saw his real enemy, not in the rebel, but in his ignorance, and in that hopeless, helpless pliability in the hands of treason, which must ever be the case, when the imbecility of the latter almost approaches idiocy, and the influence of the former is supported by superstition and prejudice. The Magistrate saw in the schoolmaster the healthy power of a whole army of policemen; the Collector saw in the distance a vista showing trebled crops easily assessable by means of a reduced establishment; the Settler saw hope of success in the transformation of a race of brutes into a race of men; the Missionary recognized in the future an easier and more grateful task. And all interested in India rejoiced over the felicitous change.

The educational system, to which India has to trust for its intellectual progress, has been much discussed of late; and, of course, opinions on the numerous topics involved in the subject have been widely divergent. But the main point of difference between disputants on the varied merits of the various schemes seems to have been in the somewhat delicate question, whether it is wise to combine, in the operations of such a system as shall be ultimately fixed upon, labourers in both England's acknowledged fields of duty in India, the evangelist as well as the civilizer, the former deeming all civilization vain, and all social progress futile, if their results, or rather their accompaniments, be not *conversion*. The advocates of this side of the discussion hold that, since the end and aim of human life is salvation, the labours of the "godless teacher" are the sacrifice of a greater duty to a less. These disputants point to what they term "godless education" elsewhere, and to the fruit of it in the infidelity of France, the Materialism creeping over England, the subtle, but unholy, Theism of Germany, the Utilitarianism apparent in the "Essays and Reviews," and the Deism of young Bengal and young Bombay. And they argue that all the antecedents of real civilization instance the introduction of human teaching as subordinate and subsequent to divine. They contend that, unchristian wisdom being more an evil than ignorant and unthinking heathenism, and the seeds of evil bearing more rapid and more extensive fruit than the laborious cultivation of what is good and true, the dissemination thoughout this land of men who only know so much of our religion as to scoff at its faith philosophically, and to attack our holy mysteries logically, to educate and refine men not Christians, and whose every home-influence is anti-christian, is to arm men against the Gospel, to putify irreligion, and to oppose our Saviour's great missionary command. In these arguments there is much of force, which increases itself in the honest, earnest philanthropy, as well as the piety, which urges them.

But no *truth is godless*. No education, teaching what is true and pure, can be anti-christian. It is impossible to instruct without attacking, more or less directly, those errors and superstitions, which underlie and are the essence of false religions. It is true, indeed, that to give intelligence to men who are interested in the propagation of untruth is to add to the powers of the enemy. But no sophistry would argue that it is wrong to plough and sow because weeds and tares must needs spring up with the fruits and flowers of our labours. It is beautiful, though we "water the thorn for the sake of the rose." There are, of course, modes and means of teaching without offending the objections of those who condemn mere secular education as a dereliction of Christian duty. But those modes and means cannot be popularly applied. Though there are schools which do attract hundreds of learners, and which work much good for the time, their operations are equal to a mere drop in the ocean of India's ignorance and superstition; and, though that drop be continually re-invigorated and impleted, its dilution and commixture with the surrounding impurity are as rapid and as forcible. Two generations of Missionary efforts have failed to make any appreciable impression upon the mass of error pervading 150 millions of people. Proud as we all are of our native congregations, and our Missionary schools, we lose their result in the next generation of those who constitute them. The prejudices of the people are so strongly rooted in the national mind, that teaching which threatens any innovation is offered to the mass of the people in vain. But not alone does superstition support ignorance: the intellect that so few of them possess, in this our Indian world of thought and reason, degraded and enslaved, has bred an aristocracy of falsehood against which every Christian teacher's flag is openly displayed. The loyalty which ignorance in the masses yields to the mind in the few has not even its parallel in the strongest conceivable mere human fealty. Without the special interposition of Providence, the most divine intentioned of human efforts to move the throne of heathendom from the land are weak. But He works human reform always by human means. And if the moral reform, which shall surely precede the Christianization of India, is placed in our hands, for our religion's sake, as well as for our own, we must neither misuse nor neglect our opportunities.

The tender of mere secular instruction is eagerly accepted by all classes. Knowledge, so long as it does not threaten the prejudices with which ignorance has blindly clothed superstition, is thirsted for by the people. The experiences of caste and creed alike tell them that knowledge is nobility; it elevates philosophy into divinity. It is our duty, no less than our policy, to gratify this craving, sure that any real instruction unbuilds the superstition we would replace. Let us teach them anything they will learn from us, so that they unlearn error and untruth. Men sow freely in a fruitful soil, heedless of the weeds they will soon surely have to encounter. But, in the educational field, unlike the farmers, every weed has its use, too. They, when they do not choke the more tender plant, which is the object of our care, grow up themselves, in due time, to shelter it. Truly, "Providence walks in a mysterious way." It is from those whom heathenism calls Apostles, but whom Christianity cannot yet claim, that the brightest ray of hope for India's general evangelization has yet beamed. We do not here allude, emphatically, to those Bramho-Somaj institutions, which we are delighted to see springing up throughout the land: they are full of promise, but boast too much of the little light they have, and misspend that time in boasting which should be devoted to simpler prayer and humbler thought: but we allude to a sect without a creed; a school without a leader; a class of men who worship earnestly, though in many faiths,—blind teachers of a blind guide, who, in their own blindness, pray for light; of whose aspirations and whose hopes in Bengal Ram Mohun Roy was the first exponent, whose altar throughout India, like that which St. Paul found at Athens, unhallowed really, though in ignorance consecrated, still bears the holy, humble, prophetic dedication "To the Unknown God." Let us, in humble imitation of the Apostle to the Gentiles, our great prototype in all that concerns our mission of Christianization in India, hopefully recognize this first preshadowing of (Asiatic) Gentile evangelization, studiously and religiously following in his footsteps; nay more, seeking to foster that condition of social feeling in which he founded his vast Apostolic success, recognizing, in the spiritual destitution of the people, the mainspring of those yearnings for the truth, which of old animated the awakening world of doubt in those to whom he was the Apostle. And, in the dearth of true worship, let us remember that "They were called Christians first at Antioch."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"We have reason to believe our Synee Tal correspondent was in error, when he said the other day that the Kumaon Government Tea plantations had not been sold. We have every reason to believe they have been disposed of, but the particulars have not reached us."

THE *Englishman*:—"We are informed that Mr. Grey has left Simla on his way to Calcutta, and that Sir Robert Napier is going to travel through the Hills to Mussoorie and will not reach Calcutta till the middle of next month."

THE same:—"Mr. Stokes, who arrived by the last mail, has taken charge of the Clerkship to the Viceregal Legislative Council. Mr. Stokes was formerly employed under Lord Westbury (Sir R. Bethell) and Sir Hugh Cairnes, and consequently, comes from a good school. We also learn, that if Mr. A. Macpherson be elevated to the Bench, Mr. Stokes will succeed to the Office permanently. Mr. Boulnois reverting to the Clerkship of the Bengal Council with permission to practice at [illegible] bar."

THE *Indian Daily News*, (Oct. 28):—"At the Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal yesterday the rate of interest was reduced one per cent. all round."

THE same:—"We are able to state, upon good authority, that the contract for the construction of the line of railway between Delhi and Umritsur, above 300 miles in length, has been conceded to the eminent Contractors, Messrs. Brassey, Wythes and Henfrey, for a sum exceeding £5,000,000 sterling, or about £15,000 per mile, and is to be commenced forthwith.

"The managing partner, Mr. Henfrey, who so successfully carried out the construction of the Eastern Bengal Railway, will, we hear, return again to Calcutta by an early mail to commence operations."

THE same:—"An act of heroism [illegible] should never be left untold or suffered to lie hid from public notice. Mere flattery and vulgar adulation addressed to human vanity and weakness are proverbially odious, but nothing can be more opposite to this, or more free from the contemptible stigma which attaches to it, than to borrow Lord Byron's words 'those praises of sincerity which are always permitted to the voice of true admiration.' To record an act of gallantry, and accord to it the praise and honour which it deserves, are to be reckoned among the very few really gratifying duties which fall to the lot of the public journalist. Much has been said, and most deservedly said, in praise of Edward Cleary and the gallant little episode of which he was the hero, and Cleary himself has received a more substantial reward for his bravery in the shape of a sum of money collected by his admirers for his benefit. This is as it should be—but let us try and season our generosity with justice. On the day of the gale another act was performed, which, in our opinion, even surpassed Cleary's in daring and gallantry. The brave fellow who performed it has, however, been allowed to remain unknown and unrewarded. When the flat was sinking which Captain Thomas commanded, the Captain's two children were on board. A man by name Greer swam to the ship through a raging surf and brought one of the children to shore on his back. When he reached the shore he was so much exhausted as to be scarcely able to stand. When asked to rest himself, he is reported to have said. 'Is there not another child?' and on being answered in the affirmative he plunged into the river, swam to the ship, and brought the second child safely to shore. 'Honour the brave and bold.' Let us trust that something will be done for the brave fellow; and we shall be glad if this public notice of his gallantry should be the means of bringing him that meed of public praise and reward which he so eminently deserves."

THE same:—"The Government is now badly off for elephant carriage for the coming Bhootan Expedition; but we believe that it has only itself to blame for the paucity of these powerful and useful animals available in this emergency. Twenty years ago the Dacca Elephant Depot mustered, on an average, some two hundred and fifty animals, available for war and other purposes, exclusive of calves born in and out of captivity; and from that source large numbers of elephants were annually sent to the North-west Provinces and all over the Bengal Presidency; but of late years the produce of the Government *kheddas* has declined, and the rules as regards elephant catching by private parties have had the effect of diminishing the supply. The time appears to have come when the wild elephant in India requires some protective 'game laws' to regulate supply and demand, and, above all, to keep the Government service efficient as regards these useful animals."

THE *Friend of India*:—"The authorities lose no opportunity of rendering the Medical service thoroughly dissatisfied. A general order of the Commander-in-Chief, issued with the sanction of Government, provides that in all future appointments of Medical officers to the charge of Hill depots, the allowance is to be one hundred and fifty instead of two hundred rupees per mensem. Assistant Surgeons attached to a depot who formerly received one hundred rupees per mensem, will for the future receive merely the pay of their rank. For these additional proofs of liberality the service seems to be indebted to Sir Charles Trevelyan. The day will come when no gentleman will enter the Indian Medical Service."

THE same.—"The Punjab government has printed an interesting note on the sickness and mortality among European troops in Bengal from 1858 to 1863. It tells us that the average daily number of sick per cent. of strength, has been less in the Punjab, except in 1862, than in any other part of the presidency where troops are quartered. The poportion of deaths from cholera have been less than in all the other Provinces, and the Punjab 'is the only Province in which, in any one of these six years, there were no deaths from cholera among the European troops. This was the case in 1869.' In 1860 the proportion was only 0·18 per 1000, and in 1863, 0·13 per thousand. These facts show that the endeavours of the Punjab government to improve the sanitary condition of barracks have not been without a large measure of success, and although it will probably not be in the power of any government to keep down the Peshawur fever much may be done to ward off other forms of disease. August and September seem to be the most unhealthy months in the Punjab—as indeed in the Bengal Presidency generally."

THE same:—"An interesting report has been issued by the Government upon the 'effects of lightning on buildings situated on elevated sites.' A large amount of useful information was brought together by the enquiries which were made. At Kussowlee, we learn, there have been four or five accidents since the formation of the station. In 1859 the house of the Assistant Commissioner was struck, and caused the death of a member of the household. At Dugshaie only four accidents of the kind were reported in 13 years. In one of these cases the electric fluid struck the conductor, and glanced into the house—twisted the fire-irons, 'upset the fender, and made across the room where it passed through the wall; and meeting a box in its path, it knocked off the lid, scattering the contents about the room, and passed up the chimney without injuring one of the three or four people who were sleeping in the room.' Simla is very little liable to these visitations, and Dhurumsalla and Kangra escape altogether, the Black Forest above forming a 'most efficient conductor.' With reference to lightning conductors, some of the officers, whose opinions were asked, expressed themselves strongly opposed to the use of them. The Madras Government collected some additional information, and in that Presidency also the views taken of the usefulness or otherwise of artificial conductors were divided. The general conclusions arrived at by the Government of India were that hill stations were more exempt from accidents by lightning than the plains, and that conductors should be provided for all buildings which appear to be insufficiently protected by natural advantages of site."

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"We mentioned in our last that Sir Charles Trevelyan was seriously ill, and we have now to add that his complaint is gout, and that it is considered necessary he should return to England without delay. He is at present at Umballa."

THE same:—"We understand the Bishop of Calcutta is expeced in Lahore to-day.

"A correspondent tells us that as his Lordship and his Chaplain were driving last Wednesday from Madhopore to Goordaspore in a dog-cart lent them by Colonel Dyas of the former station, the horse suddenly fell down about 6 miles from Goordaspore, the carriage was upset, and the travellers were thrown out with some violence. The Bishop received a severe contusion on the head, and Mr. Cowie was bruised and his clothes torn in several places. Neither, however, met with any serious hurt, and the Bishop was able that same evening to consecrate the Church and Cemetry at Goordaspore, and after resting a night at the house of Mr. R. C. Jones, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to continue the journey next day to Umritsur."

THE same:—"There is at present, as there has been for some years, a great dearth of Scholarship in the Oriental languages amongst us. We think we are within bounds when we state that there are no profound Orientalists at present in India, no Gilchrists nor Prinseps; many men have succeeded in passing examinations in various languages but very few, if any go in for extraordinary proficiency in any one language so as to identify themselves with it. We speak of officers in the services and not of such men as Dr. Martin Haug, who is one of the profoundest Sanskritists living and quite competent to teach the Shasters to a Shastree. In several of the German Universities Oriental languages are made a special study, and it is but very recently that a German published a translation in German of the *Gulistan*, a book that may be regarded as the Tupper of the East. The English are bad linguists, their delivery is feeble and devoid of gesture, and their lips, palates and throats, lack flexibility. Of course there are notable exceptions to this rule, Captain Burton for instance, who mastered the Arabic gutturals so thoroughly as to pass for one of the Faithful, and as such, to visit Mecca and Medina. It is said that an eminent English Divine, a professor of Greek at one of the greater Universities, meeting with a young Polish student in one of the Rhine steamers fell to conversing with him in the original Hellenic tongue, and in the course of their talk informed his young friend that he was a professor of Greek. The Pole in much amazement suggested that 'he supposed they must be *very little boys* that the gentleman taught.' The mastery of tongues suits the plodding genius of Germans who being, individually, often men of but few ideas are content to pass years, perhaps a life-time, in the prosecution of a single study. Hungarians are said to be apt linguists; Kossuth and some of his companions in exile are reported to have so mastered our own difficult tongue, by the aid of a Bible and a copy of Shakespear during their imprisonment as to be enabled to converse freely in English immediately after their liberation. We have ourselves heard one of Kossuth's compatriots, a physician once in large practice at Pesth, lecture in English most ably and fluently to an audience of English medical students: we believe that another of the Hungarian apostles of liberty now employed in India having been educated as a medical man in London, where he [illegible] qualified himself by passing the English [illegible]. One reason, no doubt, for the decline of scholarship in the Oriental languages is the [illegible] present [illegible] game, of any great inducement to take up, or, as it is called, to 'go-[illegible]ng;' there is no present representative of the wise liberality of our old masters who gave [illegible] substantial encouragement to scholars, and would put down their highly respectable names for 20, 30, 50 copies of expensive works written by their servants on subjects german to the country. Another reason is that with few exceptions Oriental literature is very poor stuff, and is generally either silly or indecent. We have spoken above of the *Gulistan* as being after the manner of the poet Tupper, and this were but faint praise in the eyes of the *Saturday Reviews*; but there are few, other than Persian enthusiasts, who would say more for it, and although it is so dear to all Moonshees, still it is not worth while, we think, to study Persian in order to master the master piece of Shekh Lady, seeing that Major Andersen's translation of it is available for the sum of twenty rupees, and is closed enough for any practical purpose. Persian is the best language for an Indian officer to learn thoroughly, it occupies a position very similar to that enjoyed by French in Europe, or that occupied by Latin before and even after the creation of the Romance languages, French, Italian, and Spanish, it is the favourite tongue of highly educated natives who use it as Sir Cornewall Lewis and Lord Lyttleton used Latin and Greek, it is the language of diplomacy and of compliment, of eastern poetry and wit. Its available literature may be numbered on one's fingers, but over and above this it has a great value of its own as a spoken and a written tongue, and as a medium of inter-communication for educated Orientals. Cornelius O'Dowd, under whose cap and bells many of the readers of *Blackwood* recognize the genial features of Harry Lorrequer, in one of the *Kenny Dodd* kind of Round-about papers that abound with good sense smothered in a deal of chaff, makes a fierce onslaught on linguists as a class, affirming that in his experience he has known very few such who were possessed of even a decent share of wit or literary accomplishment. Indeed linguistic attainments do not require for their highest development any very great share of mental power in their professors, for a man may converse very fluently in several foreign tongues and be but a poor wit withal, though we can scarcely go so far as the O'Dowd who would argue that a man being a linguist must, *ipso facto*, be in regard to other qualifications a very dull fellow."

NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

POONA, 2ND NOVEMBER.

APROPOS of the extra mail by the *Coromandel* which did not go after all, I cannot help thinking that, in cases in future of extra mails really going, we residents at Poona might be informed of them without much extra trouble to the Post Office. I do not mean that we did not hear of it in this case, at least those of us who have access to the Bombay papers, or the *Deccan Herald*, all of which made the announcement, the last named paper on Monday morning. But of course there are many people who do not happen to see these notices in the papers, and, moreover, a Post Office notice sent round the station would give the intelligence earlier. In the present instance we were doubly ill-treated. We were told in the Bombay papers, and in one of our local papers of Monday morning, that an extra mail would go, the latest date for postage for which here was Monday evening at eight. It was not till we got Monday's Bombay papers on Tuesday morning that we learnt that the mail would *not* go—too late of course to prevent letters being sent. I myself was one of the parties thus taken in, and the loss of four annas which I incurred ought in my opinion clearly to be recoverable from the Post Office. I should be glad of a legal opinion on this point.

Sir William Mansfield went over to Kirkee on Monday morning, and discharged the exceedingly noisy duty of inspecting the artillery, an event of which you would have obtained an ample report if you had been anywhere within ten miles at the time. I fancy many of the residents in the Poona camp (I don't know what it was at Kirkee) were roused from their slumbers at an unusually early hour. I have not heard what His Excellency thought of the performance, but I imagine he is not likely to complain that it was not loud enough. A gunner had his hand blown off by the Armstrong gun.

Can you, or any of your readers learned in Indian history, give me information on a doubtful question, namely, Were the Pindarries generally Mahometans? I ask because the only names of Pindarree leaders on record (at least the only ones mentioned by Grant Duff) are with one exception Mussulman names. They are Wasil Mahomed, Namdar Khan, Kureem, and Cheetoo, and of these all but Cheetoo (the man who was killed by a tiger) were of course Mahometans. If the same proportion obtained among their followers, and there is no reason why Hindoos should have preferred to range themselves under Mussulman leaders, this circumstance would explain some of the facts connected with the rise of this extraordinary body of men. There were at that time no Mahometan governments of note except that of Hyderabad, and the Mahratta conquests perhaps threw numbers of their soldiers out of employ. I recommend this point to the consideration of the Bombay Asiatic Society.

We are very musical at Poona just now, and to lovers of melodious sounds nothing can be more cheerful than the effect of a musical party with a concertina next door, a harp and piano on the other side, and an industrious violin over the way, all simultaneously performing different pieces through the lengthening hours of our November evenings. When, however, we get thrown in, at pauses in the harmony, some Dewallee tom-toms, a regimental band performing at the mess, a few lively bugles, and a not very distant chorus of angry dogs, the beautiful accord can hardly fail to suggest to the mind of the listener the sentiment of Jessica, "I am never merry when I hear sweet music."

Mr. Mansfield, Commissioner of Sind, came here on Saturday evening, and is staying at the Chief's. If the inducement to this visit is any strong partiality for the climate of Poona at this particular season of the year, I can only say that His Honor's taste is somewhat eccentric. We had no illuminations at the Dewallee; the natives say there is no oil to be had now; at least it is five annas a bottle. We had nothing beyond rows of little earthenware pans here and there, few and far between, and producing more smoke than anything else.

Our Municipality have drawn up some sensible rules about the Allundee Fair, now approaching. They recommend provision to be made of supply of water beforehand, conservancy measures, supply of medicines, and pilgrims not to be allowed to live at Allundee itself, but properly distributed in the surrounding villages, with other measures, all to be carried out by the Collector, and paid for out of that inexhaustible "Local Fund," which must have a constitution of caoutchouc if it will do all that seems to be expected of it. The rules themselves are very good, but what the Collector and the Local Fund will say to them, I know not.

Your Back Bay Reclamation seems in danger of being cut out altogether by its rival the Front Bay Reclamation, or Mazagon works. Two such grand projects are too much for [illegible] here.

[illegible]OMBAY.

[illegible] Down has proceeded to Gogo to hold the [illegible]essions there.

M[illegible] W. GRAHAM, Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, having arrived from England, assumed charge of his duties yesterday.

WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to the proceeding of a special meeting of the Shareholders of the Delhi Bank Corporation on Wednesday, the 26th ult., at Delhi, which appears in our advertizing columns.

WE regret to learn from a correspondent that one Hussonkhan Buttangee, who had rendered great assistance to the British Government at the time of the mutiny, died at Ahmedabad on or about the 26th ult.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank was held at No. 6, Apollo Street, yesterday. We publish elsewhere the report read at the Meeting, which is very satisfactory.

WE are requested to state that all the shares of the "Frere Land Reclamation Company" have been already allotted; and that the Promoters can, therefore, pay no attention whatever to applications for shares.

WE have been requested to state that the time for the payment of the first Call on the Shares of the Asiatic Financial Association, Limited, and for the signing of the Deed, has been extended to the 15th inst., inclusive.

BY a notification in the *Government Gazette* we are informed that the line of the Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph between Kurrachee and Bushire and Fao is open to the public.

MR. SOUTER has been requested by the Municipal Commissioners to give orders to the Police to look after the public drinking fountains now in course of construction, and take into custody any person found injuring them in any way.

THE following gentlemen will form a committee of the Grain Company which is to be started at Surat:—Mr. Rogers, Collector of Surat, president; Mr. Motiram Dul[illegible], Deputy Magistrate, F. P.; Mr. Peeroshaw [illegible]; Mr. Kaikhushroo Hormusjee Alpaiwalla; and Cazee Goolam Ali.

WE learn that Government has issued instructions for the appointment of a Commission in Guzerat, to enquire into the Wuttuns of the hereditary officers, similar to the one appointed for the Districts of the Southern Division. Mr. Pedder, of the Bombay Civil Service, will be the President of the Commission.

IT will be seen by a report of the proceedings of the Municipal Commission, reported below, that Mr. Kennelly has resigned his seat at the Board on account of Government refusing to allow the time taken up in that appointment to count for pension. Mr. Kennelly reverts to his old appointment in the Dockyard.

FROM a notice in our advertising columns, it will be seen that a new Association, under the title of the "Bombay General Credit and Insurance Corporation (Limited)", is to be started under the auspices of several influential merchants of this town. Applications will be received up to the 5th instant by Messrs. Sillar & Co., No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.—Thomas King and Charles Martin were charged yesterday before Mr. Brown with assaulting James Rye and James Davis, inmates of the Sailors' Home. The charge was clearly established against King, who was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour. The second prisoner Charles Martin was discharged, as there was no evidence against him.

WE understand that the new Financial, for which applications were called during the last week by Messrs. Robert Frith & Co., is named the "Bombay Royal Financial Corporation (Limited)" and has been so well received that the shares are already in demand, we hear, at 35 to 40 per cent. premium. The letters of allotment will be issued in a few days, the Promoters being busy at work disposing of the immense number of applications received.

LEAVE was applied for by the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners for four months, to proceed to England on urgent private affairs; he stated that Mr. King, Engineer Vehar Water Works, had consented to act during his absence. The Board resolved that as Mr. Bayly had only been four months in the service of the Municipality, under the exigencies of the department his application could not be sanctioned.

THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. Justice Hore attended the High Court for a short time yesterday for the purpose of delivering judgment in the suit of "Rogers & Co. v. Nowrojee Byramjee" which was tried by His Lordship before the vacation. As the Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Sausse, is expected out by the next mail, Mr. Hore will consequently revert to his appointment as First Judge of the Small Cause Court.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Medical and Physical Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, to-morrow, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following will be brought forward:—

1. On the detection of Strychnia and Daturia in two cases of poisoning, by Dr. Giraud. 2. On a peculiar mode of fructification in *Chionyphe Carteri*, communicated by Assistant Surgeon H. V. Carter, M. D. 3. Case of Secondary Amputation, by Assistant Surgeon C. McDowall.

A EUROPEAN seaman named John Dundas, belonging to the British ship *Queen of the Clyde*, was drowned in the harbour on the night of the 2nd instant. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, which was held on the body yesterday morning at the Apollo Bunder, before Mr. H. S. Carter, Deputy Corner, it appeared that the deceased at the time of the accident was somewhat the worse of liquor, and it is supposed that he had occasion to go over the side when it is conjectured that his foot slipped and that he fell into the sea. No one, however, saw the accident, but at about 9 o'clock that night a splash was heard in the water. The body was not picked up until yesterday morning. The verdict recorded was—accidental death by drowning.

THE *Guzerat Friend* states that on the 23rd of August last, Mr. Davies, Assistant Magistrate at Surat, sentenced one Bhaga Nuthoo to three months' imprisonment, for having knowingly and wittingly kept in his possession some stolen property as decided by that official. The prisoner having been dissatisfied with this decision appealed to the Session Judge, who consequently called for all the necessary papers, but it was not until Mr. Cameron was obliged to repeat his request that Mr. Davis thought proper to comply with them. Now it unfortunately happened that on the prisoner being tried in the Session Court he was found not guilty; hence he was discharged. Nevertheless, Bhaga Nuthoo had to suffer half the punishment before he was pronounced guiltless in consequence of the negligent conduct of the Assistant Magistrate. Another prisoner is also labouring under a similar misfortune since the last three months, as the Session Judge cannot obtain the required documents from Mr. Davis to hear the prisoner's appeal.

BLACK MAIL.—The contractor's peon and a police ramoosee who are at night left in charge of the temporary buildings, on the Esplanade, which are now in the course of erection for the use of the Military Pay Office, have been in the habit of way-laying individuals who had occasion to pass that way at night, demanding money from them, and when that was not forthcoming the men were taken inside and kept there until released by their friends on payment of the sum of money demanded. The night before last a Banian was walking across the Esplanade in that direction when one of these worthies seized upon him and demanded money. The man told him that he had not got a pice in his possession, upon which he was taken into the building where he found a dhobie likewise in "durance vile" from the same cause. The Banian told his jailers that if they would allow him to go out to his friends close by he would send them some money. This request was after a little consideration complied with, but as a precautionary measure the dhobie, who had a large bundle of clothes with him, was sent in company with the Banian, but his bundle was left as security for his returning with the liberation fee. Instead, however, of the parties going to the Banian's friends to procure the money, they went to the quarters of Mr Constable Wood, who upon hearing their story gave them a marked rupee, with which they returned to the Esplanade and handed it over to the ramoosee and the peon, who were immediately after pounced upon and taken into custody with, of course, the marked money in their possession. The case will be investigated before the Magistrate in a day or so.

WE are glad to perceive by the mortuary return for the past week that the public health continues to improve. The casualties during the past week amount to 325 against 335 of the previous week, the excess is, however, 84 above the mean of the last ten years. The deaths from cholera and fever are both lower, as are almost all other diseases.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	1
Fever	1	Fever	3
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	18
Accident	0	JEWS:	
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	0	Fever	0
Fever	1	Other diseases	1
Other diseases	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Accident	0	Cholera	0
HINDOOS:		Small-pox	0
Cholera	9	Fever	6
Measles	2	Other diseases	1
Fever	145	Accident	0
Other [illegible]	48	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Acci[illegible]	0	Cholera	1
Oth[illegible]	0	Fever	1
MUSSUL[illegible]		Other diseases	3
Ch[illegible]	[illegible]	Accident	0
S[illegible]	[illegible]	UNKNOWN RACES:	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cholera	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fever	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Other diseases	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Accident	0

DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.
[illegible]nal system and child bearing	4	2
[illegible]umentary system	3	1
[illegible]hexy	18	21
[illegible]rosy	0	
[illegible]psy	0	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA [illegible]

OPEN 553 MILES.
Statement of Traffic, week ending 9th Oct[illegible]
No. of Passengers 71,995 Amount... Rs. [illegible]
Merchandize .... ,, [illegible]
Total... Rs. [illegible]
Corresponding week last year.
OPEN 553 MILES.
No. of Passengers 71,094 Amount... Rs. [illegible] 1
Merchandize .... ,, [illegible] 8 7
Total... Rs. [illegible] 13 8

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

THE following contributions have been received yesterday and remitted to-day to the General Cyclone Relief Fund at Calcutta, viz:—

By the Bank of Bombay—from

Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett	Rs. 5,000
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	,, 5,000
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.	,, 2,000
Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq.	,, 1,500
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	,, 500
Messrs. Edaljee Framjee & Co.	,, 500
H. G. Lawson, Esq.	,, 250
Messrs. Viegas & Co.	,, 200
	14,950
Amount already remitted and advertised	93,610
Grand Total Rs.	1,08,560

Further contributions will be received and remitted by the Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers, appointed by the Public Meeting.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

THE following contributions have been received to-day on account of the Cyclone Relief Fund:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	Rs. 10,000
Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.	,, 2,500
Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.	,, 2,000
Khan Bahadoor Padumjee Pestonjee	,, 1,000
Karsondass Madhowdass & Co	,, 1,000
Heerjeebhoy Maneckjee Rustomjee, Esq.	,, 150
H. E. Leeke, Esq.	,, 100
Brigadier General Thomas Tapp	,, 100
Rupees...	16,850

REMINGTON & Co.,
Treasurers Cyclone Relief Fund.
Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*3rd November.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THE BRIGADIER'S GORAWALLAH.—Rama Succaram and Myrab Numa were placed at the bar, charged, the first with stealing a small quantity of gram, valued at eight annas, the property of his master, Brigadier Tapp; and the other prisoner with receiving the same with a guilty knowledge. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the second prisoner was observed by a police sepoy with the gram in question, and that upon being asked how it came into his possession, he told the sepoy that it had been stolen by the Brigadier's gorawallah and then given to him. The case having been satisfactorily proved against the first prisoner, His Worship sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, but discharged the other.

ROBBING A DHOBIE.—A Mussulman, named Abdoola Hubbib, was convicted on a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, of the estimated value of Rs. 48, which had been entrusted to a dhobie to wash. His Worship sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*3rd Nov*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THE CASE OF THE MAHOMEDAN QUACK DOCTOR.—Syed Lall Booransab was brought up on remand, charged with having voluntarily caused hurt to a boy named Mahadoo Condajee, by means of an instrument for cutting.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day, when the following additional evidence was taken:—

Bhickajee Amroot said:—I am a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and attached to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. On the 16th October last I saw the boy, now present, (Mahadoo Condajee) in the Hospital. He was in my ward. I examined the boy. I found an incised wound behind the scrotum on the left side of the perineum. It was longitudinal, but slightly oblique. It was about two inches in length, and penetrated through the true skin. The wound had bled a little. The boy was detained in Hospital; the usual remedies were applied, and he was discharged on the 21st October. The wound must have been made by a cutting instrument. It may have been made by the lancet, now shown to me. It is not fit to operate with. The boy must have suffered much pain in the cutting of the wound I have described. The stone now shown to me is not a calculus from the bladder. It seems to be a pebble stone. The boy was found to be suffering from a difficulty of passing urine, but not from stone.

Rewoo, woman, deposed.—I am the wife of the prosecutor in this case, Condajee Limba, and I live with him at Khetwaddy. The boy now present, Mahadoo, is my son. He is six years of age. He has been suffering for some time past from retention of urine. One day, about twenty days ago, the prisoner came to my house. He said that he was a Doctor. He examined the boy, and said that he would remove the stone. My husband consented that he should do so. The prisoner said that he would take fifteen rupees for curing the boy. My husband said that he was poor and offered to give him five rupees. The prisoner agreed to take it for performing the necessary operation. The prisoner asked for three rupees to enable him to get the necessary medicine. Prosecutor gave him three rupees, and he went away. On the following morning the prisoner came to my house to perform the operation. He asked my husband for two rupees more for ointment. He, the prosecutor, paid him two rupees. The prisoner went out, and returned, bringing with him the tin box, now produced. The prisoner also had with him the bag containing the instrument, and materials, now produced. The prisoner then proceeded to perform the operation. He placed the boy on his back upon the floor. The neighbours held the child down by his shoulders. I held his legs apart. The accused then cut the child near the anus with a lancet like that now produced. The wound bled, and the child screamed out. The prisoner then applied to the wound the hollow conical instrument, now produced. He introduced into the small end of that instrument a small piece of bamboo, and pressed it down to the wound. The child then screamed more than before. The prisoner then removed the instrument, and seemed to take from the wound the stone, now produced. The prisoner said that he had taken the stone from the bladder. The bye-standers examined the stone, and said it was not a stone from the bladder. I raised an alarm. A police sepoy came there. He arrested the prisoner, and the instruments and materials, now produced.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until this day.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

THE following Correspondence was placed at the disposal of the Press by the Municipal Commissioners:—

FROM THE SURGEON, EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL,
TO THE CLERK TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

SIR,—I have the honor to request the attention of the Municipal Commissioners to my letter No. 301, dated 17th October 1863, pointing out the nuisance caused by the bullock cart stand to the west of and to windward of this Hospital, and suggesting its removal elsewhere. The smells arising from the filth deposited about the stand are, during the monsoon, often a source of great annoyance to the sick.—Yours obediently,
J. H. THOM, Surgeon Major, in charge.

FROM ASSISTANT SURGEON T. G. HEWLETT,
Municipal Sanitary Officer.
To J. N. C. BETTS, Esq.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Dr. Thom's letter regarding the state of the bullock stand situated to windward of the European General Hospital, and complained of by the inmates of that establishment. I have the honor to state that I inspected the place and found it in a disgraceful state of filth. The ground being saturated with urine, decomposed grass, dung, &c. cannot fail to emit odours which are not only offensive to the smell but dangerous to the health of those subjected to the influence of their exciting causes. If this bullock stand must, for the general convenience of the public, be situated in this spot, the ground should be dug up, all that is offensive be removed, fresh earth substituted, and its surface paved and drained. I would suggest that some order be established that the grass for the bullocks should be given out of mangers, and that at all events the carts should be made to stand in rows, the dung should at the end of each day be collected into one spot and removed, the urine should run down into a drain, and ordinary cleanliness be enforced. If these bullock stands were fitted with a light corrugated iron roof supported by pillars and open at the sides they would be protected from the weather. A small fine from the owners for the right to put their carts in the stand might be enforced, which would help to pay for the necessary expenditure. If there was also a standing pipe of Vehar water laid on, the whole management of the stand might be under the supervision of a waterman who should be responsible to the Inspector of the division for the due collection of the money, and for the place being kept in a proper state of cleanliness.—Yours obediently,
T. G. HEWLETT, Assist. Surgeon.

To J. N. C. BETTS, Esq.

SIR,—With reference to the Commissioners' resolution, I have the honor to state that no steps were taken to pave the bullock stand therein alluded to, as no orders to do the work were received in this office, I have, however, undertaken the work, and will forward the bill of expenses as soon as it is finished.—Yours obediently,
W. C. BAYLY,
Surveyor to the M. Commissioners.

An estimate of the cost for the above was made, but before the sum (Rs 7,393-10-4) was sanctioned it was discovered that one of the new roads would probably run through the spot. As, however, under any circumstances the hackery-wallahs will have sooner or later to find a place elsewhere, it was ordered that they be required to vacate the place, and that the Surveyor be requested to allot them another site for their stand, which will at once put a stop to the nuisance complained of.

The Surveyor upon being communicated with upon the subject, replied that he had no site at his disposal suitable for a hackery stand, and suggested that Government be addressed on the subject.

The Commissioners having met the Surveyor by appointment, selected the open ground at the junction of the roads leading to the G. I. P. Railway goods entrance and the road leading to the 4th [illegible] as the site [illegible] the hackery [illegible] European General Hospital, and [illegible] cause the said stand to be [illegible] at once, and to place a ramoosee [illegible]teen days [illegible] to prevent hackeries standing there.

RESIGNATION OF MR. KENNELLY.—Copy of a Resolution passed by the Municipal Commissioners at a Meeting held on the 2nd November 1864.

Read copy,—submitted for the information of the Board, of a letter of this date from Commissioner J. P. Kennelly to the Clerk of the Peace, resigning the office of Municipal Commissioner, in consequence of the Government of India having ruled that the period served by him as such should not reckon towards the pension he expected on completion of the usual term.

Commissioner Kennelly being present explained that he intended his resignation to have immediate effect, as he was obliged to resume his duties under Government at once.

Resolved,—that the resignation of Commissioner Kennelly be recorded with an expression of the great regret of his colleagues that he should be compelled to retire from his seat on the Commission at a time when his energy and ability, combined with his habitual and hearty co-operation, would have been of great value to them in the many schemes they have in hand for the benefit of the town. Further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for the early attention of the Worshipful Bench. The activity required in the administration of the Municipality under the present exigencies of the Town renders it imperative that the vacant Commissionership should be filled up without delay.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT., ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, AND MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)
Wednesday, 26th October 1864.

MURDER AT SHOLAPORE.

Dhondapa Girmullapa was arraigned before S. W. Sandwith, Esq., Acting Sessions Judge of Sholapore, for having on or about Monday, the 8th August 1864, at his house in Mundapore, Talooka Beejapore, District Sholapore, murdered his wife Mulkawa with an axe. The following is the Acting Sessions Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The prisoner Dhondapa Girmullapa is charged with the murder of his wife Mulkawa, and claims to be tried. Having, in the course of the case, asserted that his wife is still alive, and having, in other places, made admissions, apparently in a reckless manner; the first point to be decided is whether the prisoner is of sound mind? The prisoner kept a shop near the Chowree in his village Mundapore, he was thus in a situation where he could be seen by many persons daily; and certain witnesses for the prosecution depose that they used to see him carrying on his business himself, and that they never knew him to be otherwise than of sound mind. The jailer of the Sholapore Jail depose that the prisoner has given some trouble regarding his food from a spirit of opposition, but that there has been no symptom of insanity: and the Civil Surgeon, whose evidence on such a point is most important, depose that, after careful examination, he is of opinion that the prisoner is of sound mind, and perfectly capable of making his defence. There is therefore no reason to doubt the prisoner's sanity. The next question is, whether Mulkawa, the prisoner's wife, was murdered? And from the general evidence as to the state of the body when found in the tank, and the number and severity of the wounds, there can be no doubt that the deceased woman came by her end in a violent manner. The most important question is, whether the prisoner caused the death of his wife as charged against him? The village policemen, and members of the inquest, depose that the dead body of Mulkawa was found, before daybreak, floating in shallow water, near the edge of the tank at Mundapore. As soon as it was daylight, it became apparent that there were many severe wounds on the throat, head, and other parts of the person, as if inflicted with an axe or sharp instrument. The witnesses depose that these injuries were sufficient to cause death. The clothes were stained as if with blood, but the stains had become faint from immersion in the tank. Gold and silver bangles and ornaments were on the dead body, thus showing that robbery had not been the incentive to the crime. These ornaments were very improperly given to the father of the murdered woman by the Fouzdar of Beejapore, whereas they should have been forwarded with the case for identification. There is no doubt, however, from the evidence, that the ornaments were found on the corpse. Dustgeer was sent to the prisoner's house, where he was sitting, and on being told that his wife's body had been found in the tank, the chowkeedar sates that he replied "I have killed and thrown her there." On being taken to the tank, Dhondapa identified his wife's corpse, and then (it appears from the Police Patel's deposition), stated that the woman had gone out for a particular purpose at 8 P. M. the night before, and had not returned. The witnesses and members of the inquest, with the accused, then went to the house of the latter, where were found a carpet and sheet stained with what appeared to be fresh blood. There was also a large stain, similar in appearance, on the floor of the room, and one or two spots outside on the verandah. On the prisoner's attention being drawn to those marks, the witnesses state that he became afraid, and admitted having struck his wife on the throat with an axe, and, on her crying out, he had repeated the blow on her chin, when she became quiet, after which he had inflicted many wounds on other parts of her person. He then mentioned other members of his family as having assisted in conveying the corpse away. Although it is stated in evidence that the prisoner appeared "wild" when making the first admission to the Police, there is nothing to show that he was unaware of what he was saying, or that his

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ance was otherwise than would be likely, considering the awful position in which he found himself. The murder took place on the night of the 8th August and on the 18th idem the prisoner made a detailed confession to the 2nd class Subordinate Magistrate. The witnesses 9 and 10 depose that the prisoner was perfectly calm and collected when he made this confession. In it he gives as a motive for the crime the bad character of his wife, and that she had mixed some pounded glass in his food to poison him. There is, however, no reason to think that the deceased was of loose character, or that she had made any attempt on her husband's life; nor does it appear that the prisoner ever made any complaint on the subject to the Police. From the evidence of the father of Mulkawa, it would seem, that the prisoner used to beat and illtreat his wife, on which account she had lived with her parents until within the last year, when she returned to Mundapore, and this corresponds with what the prisoner states, that his wife had only returned from her parents four months ago. On the 20th of August the prisoner withdrew the above confession and made a statement before the 1st class Subordinate Magistrate, which is recorded XV. In this, he states, that his wife went out in the night, and that his relatives, living in the same compound, went in search of her. He tries to account for the stains by saying that his wife was unwell at the time, and gives, as a reason for the accusation of murder, the enmity of the members of the inquest. These assertions are, however, wholly unsupported. The witness Shaik Hoossein deposes that one day, when he went to the Chowree at Sholapore, he found that the prisoner had slipped his hands out of the handcuffs, which were lying on the floor. The prisoner was then quiet and collected, and said quite voluntarily," I will speak the truth, take me to the bungalow." He was then taken to the 1st class Subordinate Magistrate, before whom he made the confession, which is recorded XVI, and bears date 16th September 1864. Before this Court, the prisoner's manner, when under interrogation, was perfectly self-possessed. He asserts that his wife is alive, but admits that he struck her; and, for the first time, states that the blood stains were caused by a goat's blood which he had killed, and revenge for which, certain persons had got up the case. He alleges, as a further ground for the prosecution, the enmity of those persons who had wished him to let his wife live separate. There is, however, no evidence whatever to support these allegations, and the reasons given for not having mentioned about the goat to the Magistrate, namely, "that he was not questioned on the subject, and that he was afraid of being expelled from the caste, and that it was his intention to reserve this story for the Court of Session"—all add to the belief, that his mind is entirely unaffected, and that he has cunningly pretended aberration of intellect, thinking thereby to escape punishment. Judging from the very strong manner in which the evidence of the witnesses is corroborative of the confessions before the Magistrate, as also from the medical, and other evidence regarding his state of mind, both before and since the crime, I consider there can be no doubt but that the prisoner committed the murder in the manner stated by him, from motives of jealousy; and that he was then, as now, in perfect possession of his senses. The prisoner has stated that he was aided by others in carrying away the body, and hiding the burnt clothes and axe. Beyond these statements, however, there is nothing against the persons named.

SENTENCE.—The Court, concurring with the Assessors, finds that Dhondapa Girmullapa is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that Dhondapa Girmullapa, on or about Monday, the 8th day of August 1864, at the village of Mundapore, in the Beejapore Talooka of the Sholapore District, murdered his wife Mulkawa with an axe or hatchet, and that Dhondapa Girmullapa has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that subject to confirmation by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Section 22, Act XXV. of 1861, the said Dhondapa Girmullapa be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—Sentenced of death confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The readers of Indian papers during the last few years must have noticed the strange and sad alteration which has taken place in what is termed the "Correspondence Columns." Surely, in this day of ours, and in this land we live in, *some* protection may be vouchsafed to those, who, by business activity and an energy which so many lack, work themselves a name which may partly compensate for their exile to this unpalatable land.

Such a protection, however, seems not to be accorded. Letters are indiscriminately inserted in newspapers which are not only blackeners of character, but, as a rule, a tissue of falsehoods calculated to injure those to whom they are levelled, and by their anonymous nature leaving no remedy behind.

To notice such a letter as that of "Q.'s" in to-day's *Gazette* would not strengthen this one in any degree whatever, and yet that miserable scrawl has suggested these remarks. When Doctor Johnson entered the old Garrick Club late one night, and was asked his reason for being so unpunctual, he replied that he had been hearing a poet read his own poems at a public place of entertainment; but, he added, "bolder words and more timorous meaning were never brought together before." I am fully convinced that any one who re[illegible] must have asked himself [illegible] and only [illegible]

[illegible] yesterday among [illegible] gentleman who was [illegible] had nothing to fear [illegible] name of the "Exchange" which [illegible] brought into existence. Had "Q." [illegible] say anything for or against the *Originator* or the Scheme, why not say it in sober intelligible English? As it stands it is simply a Dundreary-like tirade of filthy abuse "which no man can understand." No doubt when "Q." and his admirers sat in conclave over this desperate onslaught, they considered the stab in the dark a very brilliant and noble one and worthy of the hired assassins of Spain or Italy, but their weapon in this case has not had its desired effect. Lady Wortley Montague's definition of satire is powerfully instanced and the great blow of a huge sledge hammer had not been nearly so potent as would have been the prick of a simple needle.

And now regarding the gentleman upon whom "Q." has emptied (we hope) the vials of his silly, cowardly, but vicious wrath. We know him some years ago when he was working his way by industry and strict integrity to the position he now occupies. In these days of competition it is no easy matter to accomplish what Mr. Thompson has, and if he benefits, as we hope he will, from the pains he has taken to establish a Royal Exchange in Bombay, it will simply be the reward of merit, a reward which "Q." appears to grudge in a most melancholy manner. If "Q." aspires to eminence as a newspaper correspondent let him take as his model the much missed "Tom Cringle," whose object was not to filch away reputations, but to do good toward his fellow men. The "Royal Exchange" will, we trust, be an eminent success, and the fact of former attempts to found one proving futile is an argument in every way worthy of the assassin "Q." He has cited Dr. Buist's failure. Poor excellent Dr. Buist's entire life was a failure so far as enriching himself went. He enriched mankind and that was his reward. We wonder that "Q." let him off so easily, for the Doctor was ever propounding schemes which died in their birth, although he left behind him a name second only to Sir William Jones for some Indian knowledge. We have finished with "Q." When next he essays to steal away that which is not trash, let him be well up in his facts, and write cleanly like a gentleman. Then he may not only be read [illegible] acted upon. VINDEX.

2nd November.

THE INVENTIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS OF GENIUS IN BOMBAY DURING THE AMERICAN WAR.

6.—"THE DHACKJEE CHAWL COMPANY."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I notice with peculiar pleasure, in the midst of the Company-developing genius of Bombay, the rise of a Company with the name as given above. "The Dhackjee Chawl Company."

Your European readers will need to be told that the piece-goods market in the native town consists generally of low ranges of sheds with boarded partitions separating one man's shop from another, with narrow dirty passages between, and the light of Heaven barely visible anywhere in these vast storehouses. Branching off at right angles from the main road, these "chawls" extend for two or three hundred yards and end in blind extremities. Of course the usual amount of accumulated filth and rubbish settles about in heaps and offends the eye and nose. As these chawls existed in the days of "Bajee Rao," the Prince of the Bajees, so they exist now. Invention and development have passed them by letting them revel in their filth and rejoice in their darkness. How ever anything like buying and selling could have gone on in these dog-holes, for dog-holes they literally are, I cannot imagine; and yet I am assured that in these dens all the large piece-goods transactions in Bombay, wholesale and retail, have been carried on for ages by the Bunnia class, who hold the trade in their own hands. These "chawls" have been productive of high rents to the owners, chiefly Bunnias too. So high have the rents been, and so contented have the tenants seemed, that it has been thought a waste of money by the Proprietors to spend a farthing on alterations, repairs, or improvements, and that it would be little less than an insult to insist on a Bunnia tenant permitting his premises to be cleaned or his shop lighted, ventilated, or enlarged. It is quite true to say that the monthly rents of one of these "piece-goods chawls" yield a sum greater than the cost or value of the "chawl" itself. Connected with these business "chawls" are others, "chawls" also, a little way off the main road, used for dwelling-houses chiefly by the Bunnia class, poor and rich living higgledy-piggledy Heaven knows how. Here filth holds its jubilee, and scent pervades, fattening the tough, sickening the delicate, and killing the tender. Shut against the scavenger for ages, the germs of fertilization abound in heavy, thick, compact masses by the hundreds of cartloads. This is an imperfect sketch of the ranges of buildings known as Dhackjee's "Chawl."

This range of buildings was purchased by Premchund Roychund for about Rs. 8,50,000, probably with a view of re-selling it at a profit. And this has just been completed by Premchund disposing of his purchase to a public Company, "The Dhackjee Chawl Company," with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000.

While realizing a handsome profit in the sale, Premchund has formed the Company, in which he holds a large number of shares, and this Company has in view the demolition of the premises and the building of large, roomy, and ventilated dwellings, with spacious shops below. He has thus, though a Bunnia himself, set agoing the erection of new buildings in this part of the town; buildings worthy of our wealth, buildings capable of a sanitary life, and of enabling conservancy to be carried out, and it is to be hoped other Companies will follow in the wake of the "Dhackjee Chawl Company," putting their surplus money to the high and honourable use of benefiting their fellowmen. All honour to Premchund Roychund, the pioneer, in uprooting filth and bringing in cleanliness and improvement. When the day comes for telling how Premchund has used the immense wealth he has amassed, it will not be the least of the honours which will be told of him to say he led the van of improvement in doing by public Companies what could not be done by private individuals, the throwing down the strongholds of filth in the native town, and raising in their stead seemly and stately edifices worthy the name of human habitations, worthy the wealth and importance of our piece-goods market. Let us hope the "Dhackjee Chawl Company," as it has been the pioneer in the march of improvement, will not end with so happy a beginning; but that other Companies will be formed to take up the idea, until the greater part of our native town gives evidence of the determination of the natives of Bombay to keep pace with the advance of architecture, which, begun in the buildings of the Elphinstone Circle, is to be carried out in greater perfection and magnitude in what has now come to be called "Frere Town." All I know of Premchund is that he is a little Bunnia with a smiling face and a bag of rupees that would block up the entrance to the straits of Babel-Mandeb. I confess I have often thought he behaved shabbily in not offering me a Back Bay share, but I forgive, now that I find there is pluck, ingenuity, and benevolence in him. I would say to him in all honesty, go on to do good and use your wealth for that which can alone render your name revered, make your heart glad, and obtain for yourself the respect of the good and the great, as the friend and benefactor of your poor countrymen. Q.

3rd November.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA.—The camp of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of these Provinces will arrive at Agra on the 22nd December, and remain here over New-Year's-day. His Honor will march to this place via Muttra, Bhurtpore, and Futtehpore Seekree. We learn that the residents of this station are arranging to make the Christmas week pass over this year as pleasantly as it did last year. A cricket match will be played on the 26th and 27th December, between an eleven composed of Cambridge and Oxford men, and an eleven of all comers; both sides will be strong, and a tough struggle may be anticipated.

There will be no Rifle match at Agra we are informed, owing to there not being a sufficient number of subscribers to the North India Rifle Association to contend for prizes. This is to be regretted, as the Rifle shooting last [illegible] was a great source of amusement to those who did not or could not join in cricket, &c. We hope to see before long some attempt made by the sporting members of the community to get up sky-races. It is true that the races last year were rather a failure as regards speed and quality of horse flesh, but still they served to bring folks together, and every meeting was largely patronized by the fair sex. The drawback to racing in Agra is, we are informed, that funds are not procurable to make the prizes worth running for, and the course is bad. The first objection might be met by the large-incomed residents coming forward with liberal donations, the latter should be remedied by Government since there are no available funds to put the course, and to keep it in order

In England, Ireland, and France liberal sums are annually paid from the Imperial Treasuries towards encouragement in horse-breeding. In this country the government has probably never given the matter a thought, though the state would be a great gainer. We think that horse racing should be encouraged as much as possible by pecuniary assistance from the state, on the same principle that agricultural exhibitions, model farms, &c., are supported.

We do not believe that Sir C. Trevelyan could find a nook in his financial mind or conscience into which to fit the proposal; his notions regarding improvements, though good in their way, are somewhat short, he stops at the moral and intellectual; it would be difficult to make him believe that any good can result to a nation by the encouragement of manly sports.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct 29.*

THE PUNJAUB.

TO-DAY'S *Gazette* contains the promotions in the Punjab Commission, consequent upon the death of Major James. The senior of each rank and grade obtains a step, so that no officer is superceded and therefore no objection can possibly be taken by any one. Mr. Ford becomes Commissioner, and Major Mercer Deputy Commissioner.—*Lahore Cronicle, October 28.*

THE Maharaja left Lahore on Monday evening on his return to Kashmir. He has been much pleased with his visit, and with the consideration with which he has been treated.

It is to be hoped that this will not be the last visit of His Highness to Lahore, for his courtesy and attention to English visitor in Kashmir have been so constant and so great, that it must be the wish of all Englishmen, as it is of the Government, to show him, in return, all possible consideration and honour.

[illegible] Highness first inspected [illegible] and seemed much interested [illegible] Saturday was not a good [illegible] being a half holiday, and the w[illegible] were closed, and many of the [illegible] but the Railway authorities did w[illegible] on a short notice, and to an unp[illegible] seemed that every thing was going [illegible] Although the Maharajah could never [illegible] seen locomotives or machinery, [illegible] the Railway workshops, yet he had evi[illegible] about them, or their construction had [illegible] plained to him, for he seemed fully to understand the uses of the various parts of the machinery, and the work which they were intended to perform.

After having [illegible] the workshops, the carriage building shed, the furnace, and the engine room, the Maharaja was induced to mount the locomotive and go about a hundred yards down the line. His Highness was too well dressed to be quite comfortable so close to the smoke and oil of the engine, and Prince Partab Singh altogther declined to mount. At 2-45 P.M. the Maharaja left for Amritsar. With him were the heir apparent, Raja Motti Singh of Punch, Diwans [illegible] Sahai, Nihal Chund, and Kirpa Ram, and an English officer who had been appointed by Government to accompany him, and about five hundred followers. The train reached Amritsar at 3-45, and the Maharaja was received there by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and other officers, under a salute of 19 guns from the Fort of Govindghur. His Highness then proceeded to inspect the Fort, which certainly was not in a very creditable condition, and which, except for the historical interest attached to it, is hardly worth a visit.

He examined every thing, however, with attention, and especially the guns, for he well understands gunnery and [illegible] and in Kashmere turns out very [illegible] pieces with French sights and all the latest improvements.

The Maharaja was then driven to the house prepared for him on the Mall. It had been [illegible] richly and comfortably, and tents had been pitched in the compound for his followers.

In the evening he proceeded on elephants [illegible] city to see the illuminations in his honour [illegible] Durbar Sahib. The temple and the principal streets of the city were all illuminated as well as could be done on a very short notice, and the Maharaja was much pleased with his reception. Amritsar has been made by Kashmere, and it was only natural and proper that the people should welcome their illustrious visitor. The following morning, His Highness again visited the temple and Tank, returning to his house at 10 A.M.

At 3-45 he returned to Lahore by special train. On Saturday, after his visit to the workshops, he presented to the Railway authorities 500 Rs. for distribution to the workmen, European and Native; and on his return from Amritsur 2,000 Rs. for the same purpose, and a Shawl to Mr. Keene the Traffic Manager.—*Id.*

CEYLON.

FRAUD ON THE MERCANTILE BANK.—It has often been noticed that crime, like disease, assumes an epidemic form. George Wendt managed to defraud the Oriental Bank out of £4,000 odd, and the Shroff of the Mercantile Bank at Kandy, not willing to be outdone has just made away with £4,000 also. Both the old Banks are now on an equality, and were we connected with the two new Banks, we can only say that we should take precautions against infection. The offender in this case is a Tamil man, a Native of Jaffna,—and what with the pre-occupation of the Bank officers in transferring accounts from one Ledger to another, and the use made of signed blank cheques obtained from Native constituents of the Bank, the Shroff succeeded in embezzling £4,000. Two notorieties in the Central Province came forward at once with an offer to make good the money, so that the case is evidently one of collusion, and we have no doubt the whole facts will be speedily before the public. The delinquent stayed away from office yesterday on the plea of sickness. A criminal warrant was obtained against him, and a Telegram was sent to Colombo to have him stopped here. The belief, however, is that he has not left Kandy.—*Colombo Observer, Oct. 20.*

THE BANK DEFALCATION AT KANDY.—Our account of the Mercantile Bank defalcation in Thursday's *Observer* was correct in outline, and until sundry summonses have been served and legal proceedings commenced, we cannot, for obvious reasons, more fully enter into particulars and bring forward names.

The amount, the Bank stands to lose is £2,500; but there is much reason to believe that every six-pence will be forthcoming. Ariacooty is connected with Oriental Bank Corporation Shroffs in Kandy and Jaffna, and is known to possess influential relations, and he himself has property.

The general opinion amongst the native community is that he (Ariacooty) having disposed of all his legitimate ready means to assist others, took as a temporary measure fraudulent steps to reimburse himself, hoping no doubt that shortly he could have put matters straight; but the issuing of the Criminal Warrant completely upset all his plans, and up to this he has evaded the hand of justice. There is a little doubt that he will give himself up, as it is well known that he has intimated his intention, of surrendering to the Colombo Manager, who was his first master in Kandy, and for whom he has always expressed the greatest respect.

The entire defalcation dates from 1st to 15th October, during which time new Books were being opened, and the work fell into arrears, the first checking of which showed the deficiencies.—*Id. October 24.*

THE SECOND CYCLONE.

(From the Englishman.)

Report of the Cyclone experienced at the Sandheads, October 21, 1864.

SHIP "HOTSPUR."

Thursday, October 20th.—A very wild, red sunrise; about noon heavy rain began, which continued for the rest of the day and night. Lat. 19° 33' N. long. 88° 43' E.

Friday 21st.—Between 1 and 3 A.M., tremendous rain, and very heavy rain for the rest of the day, with but little wind and that variable. Lat. 20° 7' N. long. 89° 47' E.

5 P.M.—Sounded in 18 fathoms, blue mud, ship standing to the Northward; by allowing 60 miles of Westerly current for the [illegible] two day[illegible] [illegible] Floating Light, but not having had observations during this time, thought it right to come to an anchor until we could find our position, knowing that there was a strong set to the Westward.

6 P.M.—Brought up in 13 fathoms; [illegible] mud, and veered away 50 fathoms of cable.

8 P.M.—Barometer 29° 92', having risen four hundredth's since 4 P.M.; as the wind was moderate, considered this a sufficient evidence that the weather would not be very bad.

About 11 P.M., noticed that the Barometer was falling with extremely heavy rain, and moderate squalls of wind from E. b. S.—as this led us to suppose that worse weather was coming, turned the hands out to send down Royal and Top-gallant yards, and veered away 118 fathoms of cable.

Midnight.—Barometer 29° 82' Thermometer 80° with gradually increasing with heavy squalls, increasing in sharpness, and tremendous rain.

Saturday 22nd, 1 A. M.—Bar. 29° 78' Ther. 80° 5. Wind E. S. E. Between 1 and 2 it became manifest that a Cyclone was passing over us; the lightning was beyond description;—a ball of light sat on the Main Royal Mast head, the rain fell in a sheet rather than in drops, and one may truly say that the darkness could be felt except when the red glare of the lightning made all visible. About 2 A. M. the wind shifted to the Southward blowing in furious gusts at intervals; in the course of an hour or two, it shifted from E. b. S. to S. W. and from that to N. W. The hardest gust was from S. W., laying the ship over, as if we had been carrying a heavy press of canvas, and it must have been then that our top gallant masts blew over the side. Considering that each of these masts was supported by three stays and six back-stays, with no yards on them, and the ship lying quite steady under the pressure of the wind one could hardly have conceived it possibly that it could blow hard enough to carry them away; the sound of their fall was not heard on deck; in fact I had sent the crew below to get some coffee, and had told the Boatswain and his mates that as soon as they had drunk it we must strike our top gallant masts; during a flash of lightning I looked aloft, and saw the three hanging in the topmast rigging. The short time which the wind took to shift from E. b. S. to N. W. leads me to suppose that the East side of a Cyclone (very near the centre) passed over us.

About 4-30 A.M. after a furious clap of thunder, the wind shifted to N. W. and blew only a hard gale with very cold rain; all the rain before having been warm. The N. W. wind now exposed the ship's stern to the S. E. sea which was coming up in great rollers, and topping tremendously, like awful breakers; this filled our stern cabins with water, but it decreased very quickly, and in a few hours we had a very confused but moderate sea.

As the day broke, we saw the *Al*[illegible] totally dismasted to the N. E[illegible] ship partially dismasted to [illegible] a third to the S. W. Si[illegible] *Castle* to ask if we [illegible] ance, but she answe[illegible] ed away the [illegible]

[illegible] hours' rest; got [illegible] afternoon, and found that we were in Lat. 21° 3' N. Long. 88° 51' E. very cloudy all day with a strong N. Westerly wind.

As I was not able to leave the deck during the height of the gale, there is unfortunately no record of the Barometer during that time: the Aneroid Barometer was only registered at the following hours:—

21st 8	P. M.	29·84	Thermometer	81°
22nd 5-15	A. M.	29·52	,,	82°
,, 6	,,	29·60	,,	82°
,, 7-30	,,	29·70	,,	82°
,, 8-30	,,	29·74	,,	81°

Sunday 23rd, 4 A. M.—Commenced shortening in cable; at daylight saw a pilot brig standing towards us; she had stood to sea to avoid the gale, and was on her way back to her station; she supplied us with Mr. Scott, Pilot, and told us of the fearful disasters caused in Calcutta by the hurricane of the 5th. Weighed, and beat to the westward against a light westerly wind.

HENRY TOYNBEE, Commander.

MONEY MAKING IN BOMBAY.

(From the Madras Times.)

IT is a marvel to us that in Bombay for instance the men of trade will still condescend to minister to our ordinary wants, profitable as such may be and no doubt is; that the Jees and Bhoys will stoop to selling us tins of lobster and Malvern carts, and blackwood furniture, when apparently they might lay out the money so much better and realize by one *coup* more than they can by lustres of ordinary plodding humdrum buying and selling. Perhaps the Jee or Bhoy may be constantly changing, passing from herbally sealed soups to bank shares, thence to Weaving Companies and Financial Associations and finally to the full blown honours of Back Bay sh[illegible] an Italian Opera Company and the establishment of drinking fountains, to be succeeded by a poor relation who will pass through a similar cycle, and so on [illegible]. The public [illegible] all this [illegible] Civil [illegible] Military [illegible] having [illegible] *Bajoo!* by Jehu-jee tooling along his splendidly appointed mail phaeton, a master-piece from an off Long Acre. But few years ago that magnificent charioteer might have been seen chaffering with the Subaltern's butler for old bottles, dead men that had fallen to the thirst of the hospitable griffin; from bottles the rise has been rapid to Jehu-jee and no less rapidly has waxed the lordly insolence of this millionaire who grudges his quondam customer his humble standing room in the vicinity of the band. Where is the thing to stop? Every day the material prosperity of the place waxes greater and greater, the expense of living increasing in an equal ratio; man being reasonable must (not *get drunk* as Byron would have him) but must eat and drink and be clad, must preserve a decent exterior and do his best by his unfortunate family. There used to be an institution in Bombay—it may be there still—called the *Pinjrapool*, where, superannuated horses, cows, cats dogs and the like were furnished with an asylum where they peacefully glided from the burthen of their years and infirmities. There will soon be a call for a *Pinjrapool* for the servants of Government where in return for their services they will be allowed to munch their humble crust in peace, and shuffle off this mortal coil in the least openly objectionable manner, passing away from a scene where they are manifestly *de trop*. With what genuine enthusiasm would these pitiful cumberers of the soil draw their shabby old swords for the defence of the splendid merchant princes, who have bought their compounds and their houses over their heads, were some Seevajee to arise and pounce upon the island with his band of Mawulees, some genuine merciless Mahratta or some truculent Pathan possessing a turn for inventive cruelty! One can see in fancy how Jehu-jee would whip up his splendid Arabs to the *Pinjrapool* to let loose the superannuated fighting men to do him "just one good turn more," to shed their blood in the defence of this nice island threatened with so inconvenient a check to its prosperity. The more fortunate men who, located at the Presidency, are in a measure qualified by their position to live with show of decency and respectability are well off comparatively there; they may have, some of them, opportunities of taking some minute share in the flood of gold. For instance it may be no bad thing to have [illegible] there, who can put his physician in the way of doing a good thing. A project of a Financial Association "just a-going to begin" with share at par and the allotment not complete, must be a very interesting case to a man devoted to his profession; we can believe that the attention paid to such a patient would be something very touching, and that his whims and humours would be borne with in a spirit of extraordinary patience and Christian charity. But for the outsiders, the poor Captains and Subalterns, Bombay must be grewsome quarters, and there with Pactolus flowing round them, rippling against their very ankles, they must sigh for the quiet and obscurity of little up-country stations where they needed not to wear gloves and collars, where their bungalows were sacred to them and the insolence and greed of their servants were kept in some check by the rough and ready justice of the bazaar master Sahib. Perhaps these glorious days of rapid fortune may have an appointed term, and anon things return to the old humdrum level that has latterly been lost, it may be that this epoch too may share the reverses that attended other spasms of the mercantile world, which were characterized, be it remembered, by feature remarkably similar to those of the present day.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN ULWAR.

(From the Delhi Gazette.)

MAJOR HAMILTON and Doctor Dickinson respectively filled the appointments of Political Agent and Residency Surgeon at the Court of Ulwar for the period of eighteen months, or more, and it was during the latter part of their period of service there that the late unhappy disturbances occurred. [illegible] our impression of the [illegible] instant we gave a true statement of the case, as relating to the death of the [illegible] Meean Jan, from good and reliable authority; and clearly showed that His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar was in no way to blame for the murder of his dependent. We would not again have touched upon this matter had the decision of Government in this affair been made public, but we deem it right to show as much light as possible on the circumstances of the case in order that justice and not party feeling may be satisfied. The evidence of natives is never to be relied upon with any degree of certainty, and in a territory where so very few Europeans are found it was naturally more than usually difficult to arrive at a clear and impartial decision in an affair in which native testimony of course preponderated. It is not our intention however to reconsider the facts immediately concerning the death of Meean Jan, but we will briefly endeavour to trace effects back to causes, and to discover where in truth censure would not be misplaced. From facts "in black and white" now before us, it is but too evident that the Political Agent and the Residency Surgeon were not friends. A species of jealousy appears to have sprung up in the mind of the former on account of the intimacy subsisting between the Maharajah and Doctor Dickinson; Major Hamilton erroneously imagining that the Residency Surgeon was interfering in political matters, and had placed himself in direct antagonism to him as Political agent. This was the substance of the charges brought against the doctor, which he in his defence emphatically refuted. Again, the Major seems to have been haunted with a morbid notion that Doctor Dickinson had spoken unkindly regarding him to the chief, and endeavoured to prejudice him against the resident. This charge as unfounded as the former met with the same indignant denial from the medical officer. The animus with these charges were preferred is evident from the fact, that Major Hamilton was in the habit of receiving complaints from natives who stated that they had been severely beaten, and grossly ill-used by Dr. Dickinson when they themselves knew that all the punishment they received was trifl[illegible] comparison with the offences—which in c[illegible] son was also acc[illegible] superior officer, a[illegible] precating such a c[illegible] to him) that on[illegible] his temper which [illegible] things considered. [illegible] had granted perm[illegible] build a bungalow in[illegible] tical Agent's concu[illegible] *seven months after* th[illegible] to say that he in conj[illegible] granted "permiss[illegible] here" !! To th[illegible] the habit [illegible]

[illegible] jah's friend to admit of his [illegible]

There was an Englishman [illegible] at Ulwur of the name of Courtenay, w[illegible] presence appears to have had no small [illegible]ence in disturbing the equilibrium of Major Hamilton's mind, he being under the impression that the said person was the secret agent of the ex-Dewan of Ulwur who resides at Delhi, and is prohibited from holding any intercourse with the former state. How much truth there may be in this suspicion we are unable to say, and in all probability the only one capable of solving our doubts is the late Political Agent of Ulwur! At any rate this said Mr. Courtenay was peremptorily ordered to leave Ulwur, and Dr Dickinson prohibited from holding any further intercourse with him; but as unfortunately he was living in the same house with a patient of the Doctor's, this prohibition was not strictly attended to in so far as that the Doctors called over at the house on the day of Mr. Courtenay's departure. We are in a position to furnish several more authentic proofs of the nature of the feelings entertained by these two officers towards each other, but we think that we have given enough to show clearly in what a state of discomfort the Maharajah himself must have lived, the centre and subject of endless bickering and dispute. Truly "a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand" and the division in this case is readily discernible. It may have appeared from the foregoing statement (which we assure our readers is implicity to be relied on) that we are undertaking on our own account the defence of Dr. Dickinson. Such is by no means the case, as we do not feel called upon to be the arbiters in such a matter, nor should we have touched upon the evidence before us were it not for the painfully convincing proof which it affords of the utter inadequacy of the English authority for any emergency so grave as the late disturbances in Ulwar. Two gentlemen, speaking the same language, born under the same flag dependent on each other for society, and together isolated in a semibarbarous country, might we should think have managed to live together in a tolerable spirit of harmony. There may be fault on both sides and doubtless is, but the antagonistic [illegible] in Major Hamilton's mind towards his [illegible]dinate is one of the most painful features [illegible] case and has been considered so even by His Excellency the Viceroy him[illegible] [illegible] an extent [illegible] Major Hamilton allow his private [illegible] to influence him, that he applied to [illegible] for the immediate [illegible] his Medical officer, which application would have been attended to had the Doctor not [illegible] obliged to leave for change of air. In official matters [illegible] authority must be supported, and [illegible] consequence [illegible] to the wall [illegible] to be a case in point, though [illegible] the evidence before us it is clear that Major Hamilton is not only not free from blame, but [illegible] conscious of his own shortcomings [illegible] the Governor General's views upon the subject, as to have tendered his resignation. It is for the future to disclose the decision of the Supreme Government, and we deprecate any idea of interference on our part, at the same time we may be allowed to hope that the Maharajah will be re-instated in the privileges he has hitherto enjoyed, and that if Ulwur is again supplied with a representative from the British Court, he as well as those associated with him in so onerous a charge, will be less suspicious, more liberal-minded, and better tempered than their predecessors.

THE CAPTURE OF NANKIN.

(From the London Gazette.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, SEPT. 30.

THE despatch, dated July 29, 1864 of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Russell, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Mr. Adkins, Acting British Consul at Chinkiang:—

"I have the honour to inform you that the city of Nankin, so long the centre of disaffection in China, and the point from which so many hands of ruthless plunderers have started on their raids upon the peaceful and healthy cities of Central China, has been captured by the Imperialist army under the command of Tsengkwochuen, the governor of Checkiang, and brother of the Viceroy of the Provinces of Kiang Nan and Kiang Su.

"The city was stormed on the 19th of this month, through a breach caused by a mine sprung under the wall, near the east gate. Rumours of its capture reached me on the day following the assault, but I paid no attention to them, having been so often deceived by reports of Chinese victories. On the 24th of this month, however, I obtained a copy of the memorial to the Throne formally announcing the capture.

"On the following day I started for Nankin in her Majesty's ship Slaney, intending to congratulate the Chinese Commander-in-Chief on the auspicious termination of the two years' siege. I found his Excellency at his camp outside [illegible]

"When the Imperialists made good their entrance into the city, they found that the palace of the Tien Wang, the leader of the rebellion, and the claimant for many years past of divine honours and attributes, had ben burnt to the ground. It is said that the impostor, and his immediate attendants lie buried in its ruins. I inclined to credit the rumour, for the city has been closely blockaded since January last, and I think that nothing but a desperate sortie would have enabled him to get clear.

"But the most important of all is the capture of Chung Wang. This person has for many years been the most restless and determined of all the desperadoes Taepingdom has sent forth. He it was who threatened Shanghai in 1860; he was Admiral Hope's antagonist in his operations near Shanghai; he fought against Colonel Gordon at Soochow. He tried to introduce the foreign element into his levies, and was said by rebel sympathisers to be the main hope of the Taeping cause in its declining days. After the assault he managed to leave the city with a few followers, but he was captured three days subsequently by a party of cavalry. I was much pressed to visit the Chung Wang in his confinement, but declined, as I had no personal acquaintance with him.

On the day following my interview with the Commander-in-Chief, I rode into the city and visited the breach. Words cannot describe the utter desolation of everything within the walls. The main thoroughfares traversed by me where the streets between the south-west and east gates and those between the south-west and south gates. On either hand the houses left standing had the appearance of having been tenantless for years, while the gaudy gateways, denoting the residences of the wangs or princes, opened in [illegible] to courts full of brickbats and charred timbers. As for the side streets, they were many of them overgrown with jungle four feet high.

During my ride through the city I saw a great number of unburied bodies, and in many places the smell was so offensive that both myself and Lieut. Lee, who accompanied me, were almost overpowered. But on the whole I came to the conclusion that the rebel force in the city at the time of its capture could not have been very large. The Imperialists, according to their own account, spared very few able-bodied males, so that the dead lying in the streets would be a fair criterion of the strength of the garrison. I estimate it at 10,000 men, against 50,000 under the Imperial commanders.

I think a ride through the streets of Nankin, as they are at present, would satisfy the most ardent advocate of the rebel cause of the dreadful hollowness of the system they support. Some eleven years ago the Taeping took Nankin, then one of the finest cities in China. Ever since its capture it has been their head quarters. In it the chiefs of the movement built their tawdry houses, and from it they despatched their plundering bands in all directions. Meanwhile the works of civil government and social organisation are entirely neglected, and when the city is retaken it is found to be a wilderness of empty houses."

MILITARY OPERATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Times, Oct. 3.)

SOME further State papers relating to the military operations in New Zealand have just been issued. Among them is a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor, dated the 26th of July. In this despatch Mr. Cardwell writes:—

"You have stated to your Ministers that you 'have not only to issue orders, on the advice of your responsible advisers, for the suppression of the rebellion, the punishment of prisoners, &c., to the colonial forces, but also to the senior naval and [illegible]rs of the forces of Great [illegible] be no doubt that you [illegible] the Home Govern[illegible] [illegible]u may order the [illegible] the ultimate [illegible] [illegible]ployment [illegible]

[illegible] and also that in my despatch of the [illegible] when I had received an intimation of the unfortunate difference between yourself and your advisers, but without the full particulars which we have reached me by the present mail, I again stated that while I fully 'recognized the general right and duty of the Colonial Government to deal with matters of native policy, properly so called I considered that while active operations are being carried on under the conduct of Her Majesty's officers, and in the main by Her Majesty's military and naval forces, it was for the Government personally, as representative of the Imperial Government, to decide upon the fate of persons who were taken prisoners in the course of these military operations. The question of responsible Government in a colony where in ordinary times the civil and internal policy is directed by the Ministers, but where in cases of emergency the safety of the inhabitants is secured, and peace and order are restored, by the aid of the naval and military force of Her Majesty, is not a question to be discussed in argument at a moment like the present. Whatever may be the precise limits of the authority vested in the Ministers, and of the power and responsibility of the Governor as the servant of the Crown of England, an army like that now operating in New Zealand has not been sent to the colony, and will not be maintained there subject to any other authority than that of the Crown, of England, an army like that now operating in New Zealand has not been sent to the colony, and will not be maintained there, subject to any other authority than that of the Crown, and you appear to me rightly to interpret your position in the observations which you have addressed to your Ministers in the minute to which I have referred. Your duty as the representative of your Sovereign is to take such measures as may, in your judgment, be best calculated to put down rebellion, to restore peace and order, and to stop the expenditure of blood and treasure. When you shall have accomplished these objects, and the army, maintained at so great a sacrifice, shall have been reduced to the moderate numbers required for the time of regular and peaceful administration, Her Majesty's Government will not be desirous to withdraw from the Colonial Ministers any part of that authority in the conduct of native affairs which has been already vested in their hands. [illegible] of the policy of releasing Ti-[illegible] or some, and [illegible] how many, of the other prisoners—[illegible] credence to be attached to the statements of native messengers respecting Rewi, and of the extent to which the detention [illegible] prisoners as [illegible] hostile [illegible] on the [illegible] of any of them [illegible] knowledge of [illegible] the circumstances [illegible] presence on the spot. [illegible] I possessed that knowledge I should feel that it was extremely hazardous to give any positive instructions from home to be carried into effect after an interval of five months from the time at which you had reported the circumstances to me, and when, therefore the most material changes in those circumstances must have inevitably occurred. What I do feel it to be my duty to say to you plainly is that the aid of the mother country in men and in money is given to the colony on the understanding that the military measures which have unhappily become necessary shall be directed by you, in concert with the distinguished General in command. I shall be perfectly ready to support you in any measures which, not breaking any positive law of the colony, and after consulting with the General, you may have thought it necessary to take on this subject. I earnestly trust, however, that that sense of the consideration due to your position to which in your memorandum of the 29th of April you appeal, will have been manifested by your advisers; and that, more especially when they shall have received the full and deliberate statement of the views of Her Majesty's Government conveyed to you in my despatch of the 26th of April last, they will cordially co-operate with you in the measures which you may feel called upon to adopt in pursuance of your instructions. I am confirmed in this hope by the assurances which Mr. Reader Wood, on the part of his colleagues and himself, has given me, as you will have seen in his letter to Sir F. Rogers and by the tone which Mr. Reader Wood has uniformly maintained in his frequent communication with me during his stay in England. I cannot for one moment believe that your Ministers will be actuated by any other feelings than a patriotic desire to aid you to the utmost of their power; and I trust that, even when their opinions may differ from your own, a paramount sense of public duty will induce them to forget these differences, and cordially to support your efforts to those of General Cameron to promote the cause which, equally with yourself, they have at heart."

A CHILD of three months old was suffocated at Hankelow, Cheshire, the other day, in consequence of the neck of a feeding-bottle coming off and getting into its throat.

A MERCHANT PRINCE.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

As a "representative man," a prince among the merchant princes of London, we owe a farewell tribute to Mr. Joshua Bates, who has just died amongst us. The name has no distinguished sound about it, and the man himself was of lowly origin; but he lived to die a partner in one of those great mercantile houses which are more like States than firms in their foreign relations, and he was, moreover, one of many such successful and opulent merchants in our midst who both by birth and business link together distant quarters of the globe. Joshua Bates was living as a poor boy at or near Boston soon after the tea-chests went overboard in the harbour of that city, and the war, too foolish ever to be repeated with another colony, broke out. There is always a touch of romance discovered or invented for the origin of great fortunes. Whittington had his cat, the Fleet-street banker his wallet; and "a half-crown in his pocket, sir," is the traditional beginning of scores of great names. We repeat with caution, therefore, the story that Mr. Bates came over "as a ship-boy" from America to England: it is, at any rate, certain that he did come over—that he came over poor and friendless—and that he rose in the course of the long life that is now closed to amass a magnificent fortune, sufficiently testified, indeed, by his position in the world-known firm of Baring Brothers. Amid the vast energies and startling successes of British trade, however, we should find no excuse for pausing over the grave of one merchant among a hundred only less, and perhaps not less, fortunate. But the point which attracts us in the career of this gentleman is illustrated by that early voyage which he made, and by the fact that, born in America, he became an Englishman. He is thus the type of his own and of his partners' work for civilisation; and that work—the work of all these busy international firms—is, while developing their business and emolument, to bring the whole world, insensibly together. It is their function to create a thousand new wants, to open a hundred new lines of traffic, perpetually to be the servants of a far higher purpose than trade, while trade is still the mission to which they seem to be, and are, devoted. If it were possible, for example, to gauge the work of this one dead man, in linking together America and England, by their own natural sympathy first, and next by the enormous machinery of commerce of which he was one of the engineers, the [illegible] calculation would be outdone. He himself would not have told us; for the effect of all which we do, good and bad, passes far out of our personal range, like the ripple of the stone which we cast into the water. But it is safe to say that, if we could estimate the share which the plain ship-boy who has just died a millionaire had in the interlinking of the New World and the Old, we should see what truth there is in that phrase of ours, "a merchant prince;" for what indeed are some of the more recognised influences of earth, when we compare them to the stupendous power which Trade has to beget Trade or an energetic and upright merchant to bind the nations together with chains of gold.

Among all the cities of the world, and among all those its real missionaries who, while they pursue honest commerce, federalise mankind, London and the merchants of London hold the first place. We have inherited the duty and the profit from the great commercial capitals of ancient times, and we hold them without denial as chief among the trading communities of the present day. What Carthage was when her ships threaded the Mediterranean Gut, and fetched tin from the Cassiterides—what Ophir was—what Gades, what Tartessus, what Tyre and Sidon—we have become, with many and mighty rivals, it is true. The grand description of Tyrus in the Hebrew prophet might pass to-day for ourselves ours are now "the princes of the sea"—ours "the ship-boards of fir-trees of Seir, and cedars of Libanus"—we, on a hundred seas, "spread linen for our sail," and "occupy the waters with merchandise." But as in that day, only ten times more incessantly and numerously, "the men of Dedan bring ivory and ebony;" the lands of the East "sell in our markets red wheat;" "wine of Helbon and white wool" clog [illegible] all men going to and fro occupy [illegible] they bring and carry "bright [illegible] calamus, honey, oil, and [illegible] [illegible]ious stones, and gold." [illegible] [illegible]peat what the world [illegible] prophet said [illegible]nounced:

[illegible] more then the moralist. It is because no power is like that of commerce to civilise and elevate. that commerce is an[illegible] modern [illegible] of Humanity. At Cornith they knew o[illegible] this so well, that old aristocratic distinc[illegible] were all subverted, and, in odd inversion of [illegible] ideas, no one was a gentleman who did not trade. It is commerce which penetrates continents and tempts the savage, first with beads, and then with Birmingham goods, to be industrious; it is commerce which links East and West, North and South, by mutual interchange of products; it is commerce which in our day gradually forges a bond of union between peoples, so strong that their rulers more than ever find war a game denied to them, and it will be commerce by-and-bye which, hand in hand with religion and humanity, shall push down barriers of tax and toll, of unknown lands and waters, and make the world one.

Perhaps we seem, in speaking thus upon the demise of a naturalised citizen, to fall into that fetish worship of "the almighty dollar" from which it has taken a dreadful war to awake the countrymen of Mr. Bates. But the almighty dollar, though not to be worshipped, is to be respected and will be respected—on one condition. It is the *honest dollar* that does what we have described. The dishonest coin, gained by a time bargain, by a "smart speculation," by a dodge, a trick, a job, adds nothing to the wealth of mankind, wakes no healthy want, supplies none, contributes nothing to this salutary activity of mankind where the profits are all legitimate, and profit in turn those who pay them. The fortune of such a man as Joshua Bates represents real service to humanity, and is in itself the eternal moral, written in golden characters, that the good of the many and of the one are meant to be harmonious. We are not indeed so Utopian as to think that merchants send their ships and make their contracts upon any high-flown notions of philanthropy, any more than coral insects rear their submarine strucure that men may live upon its surface, when winds and waves have made it a green island. But so long as honesty and upright traffic are the means to wealth, the advantage of the individual will be the advantage of the race; and, as in the case of this great merchant, the liveliest sympathy for the race will be felt along with the keen and steady pursuit of that great power, gold. Mr. Bates never forgot the land of his birth in this; to his death he watched the earnest struggle of the North with the liveliest interest and adhesion; and if, in the course of it, the additional misery of our involvement has been avoided—if, after its end, we are to escape the sad absurdity of a collision with our own children—part of the merit may be ascribed to that close commercial union which this man, with those like him, helped to establish while he amassed his own princely revenues.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3RD.

Barnett, Ensign E. D. B., 4th (K. O.) Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Sinclair, Lieutenant J. E., 4th (K. O.) Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Billing, Captain, 4th (K. O.) Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Bird, Ensign R. L., H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Griffin, Assistant Surgeon M. J., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 3RD.

Hire, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin to Jallundur.

Griffin, Assistant Surgeon M. J., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1864.

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 29th September 1864.

Erratum—In paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 317 of the 8th April 1864, after the words 'the full charge for table money, viz., 8 (eight) Rs. per diem,' read, '*or (four)* 4 *Rs per diem, when the Officer has to provide his own wines, &c.*,' will be recovered by the Pay Department.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government.

The following Appointments are notified:—

KURRACHEE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

No. 1 Company.

Second Lieutenant W. A. Brunton to be 1st Lieutenant, vice 1st Lieutenant McNeill, promoted.

Private R. E. K. Wilkinson to be 2nd Lieutenant.

No. 2 Company.

First Lieutenant David McNeill from No. 1 Company to be Captain.

Private G. F. Tatenor to be 1st Lieutenant.

Private E. C. T. Beard to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1864.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, who have retired from the Service since the 1st October [illegible], are promoted to Surgeon Major, under the provisions of paragraph 7 of G. G. O. No. 325, 13th July 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Surgeon J. Mackenzie (since deceased), 1st October 1858.

Surgeon Robert Dent, [illegible] January 1861.

Surgeon R. de C. P[illegible], 25th January 1861.

Surgeon James E[illegible] Batho, 7th March 1861.

Surgeon W. J. S[illegible], 22nd April 1862.

The following officers having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraphs 5 to 9 of G. O. G. I. No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, are appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Captain Alexander Fergusson, Cadre, 2nd Europeans, Staff Officer, Sholapore, 27th July 1864.

Lieutenant Francis John Wise, 26th Regiment N. I., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, 1st December 1861.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1864.

The following General Order by the Government of India dated 20th September 1864, No. 776, is republished:—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 646, dated 8th August 1864, the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

Military No. 256.

India Office: London, the 8th August 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatch dated 29th June last, No. 214, I have to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have suggested to me that claimants to participation in the Banda and Kirwee Booty should be apprized that, under the terms of the Order in Council, referring all claims to prize captured in Central India, to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, it is open to them on their own responsibility to submit their claims to that Court.—I have &c.

C. WOOD.

Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Shaw, Staff Corps, having returned to duty, will assume his Office of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts and Superintendent of Army Clothing.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 2nd Nov.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Captain C. E. H. Cotes, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, from 9th October to 1st July, and Lieutenant E. W. Butler, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, from 14th September to 14th March, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Ensign A. Beere, 28th Foot, from 25th September to 29th January, in extension at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Captain Cotes joined the Depot Brigade for duty until further orders, on 1st July.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Bt. Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Bull, 56th Foot, from 2nd October to 28th November, in extension on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. Heathcote, 106th Foot, from 19th October to 18th November, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate for Europe.

Lieutenant G. B. Leslie, 24th Regiment N. I., from 22nd November to 19th February; and Lieutenant J. W. Holland, 24th Regiment N. I., from 22nd November to 19th February, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th Oct. 1864.

The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Bombay Marine.

Assistant Apothecary A. M. Fonseca of the *Victoria*, to afford medical aid to the Gun Boat *Clyde* from the 18th September 1864, there being no Assistant Apothecary attached to the latter vessel.

Mr. J. Smith, 1st Class Engineer, proceeding on duty to Beypoor by the British India Navigation Company's Steamer leaving on the 1st October 1864, and from thence to Ootacamund, to be accommodated on board that vessel.

Lieutenant Carpendale, appointed to the Command of the Steam Vessel *Victoria* from the 1st October 1864, during the absence of Lieutenant Arnott, or till further orders.

Mr. Heard, late Commanding Schooner *Mahi*, performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from the 10th February to 31st May 1864.

Mr. Charles Jacka, Sub-Conductor of the Marine Storekeeper's Department, performed the duties of Acting Conductor from the 29th December 1863 to 8th July 1864.

Mr. Sub-Conductor G. Horne, of the Marine Storekeeper's Department, is promoted to Conductor from the 25th September 1864, vice Tinckom, resigned.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 3rd Nov.

The steam ship *Pleiad*, is to be paid off and her crew disposed of as follows:—

Lieutenant Hewison Commanding to the shore. Mr. J. Faithful; and Mr. William Dain, Engineer apprentice to the Floating Batteries for duty in the Factory.

The Creole crew to the Floating Batteries. The rest of the native crew to the shore.

Mr. D. J. Kennelly, is directed to resume his duties as Assistant Dock Master, vice Crockett, relieved.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1864.

Mr. J. C. V. Johnson, Clerk of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for twelve months, under Section XI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing from the 1st to the 15th proximo of the Small Cause Court at Belgaum.

Mr. J. Hearn to be District Deputy Collector of Dhar[illegible]

[illegible] as Second Assistant Collector [illegible] 10th October 1863 to 9th [illegible] 23rd August 1864.

[illegible] Collector and Ma[illegible] [illegible] through to Europe for [illegible] under Section XV. of the Civil A[illegible] and also preparatory leave of absence for [illegible] days, the latter to date from the 10th day before the [illegible] of the Second Mail Steamer in January next.

Mr. C. Gonne, Acting Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, Secret, Educational, and Persian Departments, assumed charge of his office on the 28th ultimo.

The services of Lieutenant C. A. McG. Skinner, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Mr. Pestonjee Dossabhoy, late 4th Clerk in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden, having been convicted for defrauding Government, is hereby declared ineligible for furture employment in the service of Government in any capacity whatever.

Lieutenant A. Parnell, R. E., Probationary Assistant Engineer, is appointed a Second Class Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 19th September 1864.

Lieutenant G. G. C. Bigsby, R. E., Probationary Assistant Engineer, is appointed a Second Class Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 12th September 1864.

Lieutenants W. Osborn and C. E. Pridden, of the Royal Engineers, are appointed Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
3	India (s)	Greig	Calcutta Oct. 15.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat Nov. 2.
	Houghton	Buckminster	Sand Heads Aug. 29

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
3	Haddington	Brown	Calcutta.
	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Screw Steamer *India*, from Calcutta.—Captain and Miss Walker; Surgeon Griffin; Colonel Woodfall; Mr. Lauchlan, and 3 children; Mr. J. R. Beel; Mr. Onslow; Captain MacPherson; Lieutenant Davies; Mr. Grant; Mr. Bogaham; Mr. Mildura; Mr. Dale; Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee; Sergeant Rincent; and Mr. Dawson, and son.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Houghton*, from Sand Heads.—Observed a large black ship on the shore off Byremgore Reef October 20th, topmasts standing and lower yards up saw no one on board.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d. p. ton.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.
London	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.
To Havre	Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 and port charges.
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		
To China		
SEEDS—Linseed Khandeish [illegible]		6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		5-13 to 6-14.
Gingelly mixed, (Black		33 to 35.
and White		38 to 40.
[illegible] Niger		27 to 28. Nominal.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER 1864.

Liverpool.

[illegible]*Castle*—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., [illegible] [illegible] bales cotton, 1,058 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

[illegible]*ger*—75 bales cotton, 262¼ cwt., Nathu Lalljee; 81 bales cotton, 290¼ cwt., Jeathmull Keesondyall.

Coateal—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Herjee Dewjee and Co.; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Kessowjee Jadowjee.

Elizabeth Kate—1,951 bundles coiryarn, 302 cwt., Cheyun Tulluck; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt., Bhicoo Sarba and Co.; 27 bales wool, [illegible] cwt., [illegible] Champsy.

Forest Queen—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 80 packages coffee, 115 cwt., 2 qr. 11 lbs., Soonderjee Visram.

Gauliaean—55 bales cotton, 192¼ cwt., Thackersy Soonderdass; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Dewrurn and Co.; Buffaloe horns, 100 cwt., Moolje Jewraj.

Knight Errant—20 bales wool, 60 cwt., Gopuldass Dhurumsy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Moolje Dhunjee.

Lydia Williams—56 bales cotton, 196 cwt., Hunsraj Curumsy; 201 bales cotton, 703¼ cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee and Co.; 71 bales wool, 213 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee and Co.

Leamostria—35 bales cotton, 122¼ cwt., Nursy Curumsy.

Melancthy—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Lallobhoy Munocram.

Queen of the Clyde—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

South Carolina—46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 75 bales wool, 262¼ cwt., Merwanjee Framjee and Co.; 53 bales cotton, 185¼ cwt., 40 bales cotton, 120 cwt., Sorabjee Hormusjee and Co.; 12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Comberson and Co.; 70 bales wool, 245 cwt., Khandapa Goolway.

Tiger—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Somjee Hemraj and Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore*—12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalackdena and Co.; 40½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 281 bundles sharkfins 86 cwt., 3 qr. 27 lbs. Ludhabhoy Ebram; 1 box cow bazaar 41 lbs., Ebram Noordin and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

ROYAL NAVY.

H. M.'s Str. Penguin	3 Guns,	Lieut. Garforth.
,, Wasp	13 ,,	Capt. Bowden.
,, Pantaloon	11 ,,	Comr. Purvis.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Steamers.

Amberwitch	
Berenice	
Coromandel	Bombay Harbour.
Clyde	
Comet	
Dalhousie	
Goolnar	Bombay Harbour.
Hugh Rose	
Hugh Lindsay	Bombay Harbour.
Pleiad	Do. Do.
Semiramis	Do. Do.
Snake	Do. Do.
Satellite	
Victoria	
Zenobia	Bombay Harbour.

FLOATING BATTERIES.

Auckland	Has Steam Power.
Clive	Has no Steam Power.
Falkland	Do. do. do.

[illegible]

Lady Falkland	Has Steam Power.
Euphrates Constance	Hulks Persian Gulf Telegraph.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1776 Carnatic (s) King.
[illegible] Jeddo [illegible]
[illegible] Ottawa (s) under repair.
[illegible] Sultan (s) under repair.

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BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—October 27, *Hotspur*, Toynbee, from London 1st July, touched at Madras 9th October; *Eastern Empire*, *Tivoli*, *Gondola*, and *Lady [illegible]*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There was a better feeling in the share market yesterday: Alliance Financials rose to 70, and Mazagon Land shares to Rs. 10,000 pm., closing very firm at these rates. The shares of the Asiatic Financial Corporation have been allotted, and were quoted yesterday at 38 pm. Eastern Financials declined 6 per cent., closing weak. There was great excitement in East India Bank shares, which went up at one time to 48, but fell afterwards to 40 per cent. pm. Back Bays show a further decline of Rs. 750 per share. Very few sales were effected yesterday, and the closing rate, Rs. 23,000 pm., is almost nominal.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	101½
Do.	30 days' sight	101
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	12 per ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	[illegible]	......	55 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial	150	......	70 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Banking Corporation	179	......	165 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Financial	50	......	38 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	1,000	20	16,000 per sh. with 20 ex div.
Bank of India	250	8	[illegible] N. sh.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	255 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	41 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	150	......	16½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	200	......	22 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	175	......	Par.
[illegible] Banking Company	100	......	33 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	83 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	[illegible]	6 do.	pending n. sh. 120 per cent.
China Bank	[illegible]	......	65 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	[illegible]	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	158 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	[illegible]	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm. [and.
East Indian Bank	[illegible]	......	[illegible] per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	[illegible]	......	5½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	54 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company	100	......	27 per cent. pm.
India Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	98 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	......	......	6 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	127 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	[illegible]	......	60 ex-div.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	[illegible]	......	Rs. 23,000 p. share [pm.
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	[illegible]	......	10,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. [illegible] pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited. One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	[illegible]	Rs. 67,000 per share pm.
1 B Share	6,000	[illegible]	
1 C Shares	6,000		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	750	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	[illegible] do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,500 per share.	Rs. [illegible] per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 15,900 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. [illegible] pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,700	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Scinde Press Co. (Limited) (Kurrachee)	750	......	Rs. 750 pm. [illegible]
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Per. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	200	......	45 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	200 per. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 per. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	[illegible]	5 per ct.	Rs. 19 per cent. [discount
Do. New £20 shares	[illegible]	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	[illegible] do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	400 per share	Rs. [illegible]
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Spinning and [illegible] Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Spinning Co.	2,000	......	Rs. [illegible] prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 [and.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,000	[illegible] per cent.	Rs. 600 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 900 prem.
[illegible] Ship Company (Limited)	2,500	......	500 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	[illegible]	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	[illegible]	......	[illegible] dis.
[illegible] Ship & Dock Company	[illegible]	......	75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	[illegible]	Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	[illegible]	......	20 [illegible]
Bombay [illegible]	[illegible]	......	300 [illegible]
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	[illegible]	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	[illegible]	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	[illegible]	......	5 per cent. pm.
East India [illegible] Agency	[illegible]	......	Par.
Khandeish [illegible] Co.	[illegible]	......	Par.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	[illegible]	......	2 Discount

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	96
New Five per Cent. Loan	10[illegible]
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-[illegible]
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	219
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	[illegible]
Bar Silver	108½
Gold Leaf	16-[illegible] 16

PRICE CURRENT, 3rd November 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dhollera (ready)	Rs. 440 to 450
Bhownuggur	450 to 460
Broach	420 to 430
Surat	430 to 440
Oomrawuttee	400 to 410
[illegible]	375 to 380
Akote	440 to 450
Compta	390 to 400
Veeravul	370 to 3[illegible]
Hingunghat	400 to 410
Kandeish	[illegible] to 360
Dharwar (Sawginned)	500 to 5[illegible]
Dhollera (December delivery)	400 to 4[illegible]

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,5[illegible]

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 15th Oct. 1864.	From 16th to 22nd Oct. 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1863-64	......	......	* 29,007
" 1864-65	2,446	1,596	4,042
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1863-64	......	......	* 2,2[illegible]
" 1864-65	111	......	111

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 25th Oct 1864.	From 26th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1863-64	28,786	208	3	28,994
" 1863-64	470	567	......	1,037
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1863-64	......	......	½	* 2,239½
" 1864-65	69	......	......	69

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 25th Oct. 1864.	From 26th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1863-64	25,696½	1,017	26,713½	2,280½
" 1864-65	......	313	313	724
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1863-64	2,119½	4	2,123½	107
" 1864-65	......	......	......	69

DETAIL OF EXPORTS—FROM 26TH OCT. TO 1ST NOV. 1864.

Of the Season 1863-64. Chests.

Per Steamer *Salsette* 551

" " *Indore* 470

Total... 1,017

Of the Season 1864-65.

Per Steamer *Salsette* 142

" " *Indore* 175

Total... 1,334

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted).

H. M[illegible]

Act. Dept. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 2nd November 1864.

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'étoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'étoit laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the **Food** must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d.
1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d.
On demand ...... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " [illegible]
3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with

Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. [illegible]
W. COOPER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq.
CHARLES [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] do. at 2s. 0½d.
2 do. at 2s. 0¼d.
1 do. at 2s. 0⅛d.
On demand at 2s. 0d.

Interest will be allowed [illegible]
On Current Account [illegible] 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 [illegible] ... 3 "
6 [illegible] ... 5 "
12 [illegible] ... [illegible] "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
BURJORJEE SURSEY(?), Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 6½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ...... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROREs OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
[illegible] RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
JOWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0⅛d.
Demand ... ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits [illegible] 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.

[illegible]

No Interest [illegible] on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 [illegible]

Deposits for [illegible] *than 12 months will be received by The Corporation as to rates, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.

RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTIS.

London Bankers,

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
On Demand 2s. 0d. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th October 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000 ONE MILLION AND (FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office...... LONDON. | Branch Office...... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
" On Demand ... . 2s. do.
Circular Notes ... ... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months [illegible] per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 mo[illegible] per annum.

Fixed Deposits may general[illegible]
London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal [illegible]
money, or at any time th[illegible]

Interest is credited [illegible]

No interest al[illegible]
or over 50[illegible]

[illegible]

of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays...... 10 to 1

Bombay, 2nd November 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864–5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq. M. P. CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq.	JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq.	DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq.	W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq.	WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11½d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Bombay 14th October 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાંન ચાંઇના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)

دی بینک آف هندوستان چینا آنڈ جاپان
(لیمیٹیڈ)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Paid and to be called up.—One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
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HON. J. C. H. STUART WORTLEY.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DELANY J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ...... The Bank of England.
Do. ...... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ...... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ...... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ...... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ...... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight... ... ...2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Four " ... ...2s. 0¾d. do.
Three " ... ...2s. 0½d. do.
One " ... ...2s. 0⅛d. do.
On demand on Bank of England 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland......
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe...... } 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on Scotland or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office a without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight...........2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 do do.......... 2s. 0½d. "
Sight.................. 2s. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-61 cts. "
3 do do.........2-55 " "
Sight...............2-48 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. B. GRIMM, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do 2s. 0d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 " 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0⅛d. "
on Demand 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 "
12 " 6 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to [illegible] Manager.

[illegible] 3 P. M.
[illegible] 1 P. M.
[illegible] G. YOUNG, Manager.
[illegible] 1864.

[illegible] BANK LIMITED

[illegible] under Acts XIX. of 1857 [illegible] Council of India.

[illegible] RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES [illegible] TO INCREASE.

[illegible] *Chairman.*
[illegible] Esq.
[illegible] Esq.
[illegible] Esq.
[illegible] STREET, FORT.
[illegible] Nixon & Co.)
[illegible] Co.)

[illegible]

Drafts [illegible] are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience [illegible] Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank w[illegible] so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 "
12 " " " 8 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 27th Sept. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

બાંમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન,
લીમીટેડ.

धी मुंबई तेडींग ऐंड बाकींग आशोशीयन
लीमीटेड.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.

Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક
(લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन ऐंड चाइना
बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.,)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months' certain ... 3 per cent.
3 " ... 4 "
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realises interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding the terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Office.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurance* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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Just Published.

TABLES of the Pay of the Medical Officers under the three Presidencies, as laid down in the Bengal G. G. O. No. 507, dated 20th June 1864, showing the results for broken periods in any month.

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Harry Hamilton.
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Julia.
Jacqueline of Holland.
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Life in India.
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Nan Darrell.
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Orphan De Lissau.
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The Pilot.
The Young Duke.
The Tales of a Traveller.
The Life of a Nag-Horse.
The Dark Lady of Doona.
The Nowlans.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

[illegible]RS, MACHINISTS, AND CON[illegible]

[illegible] undersigned have for sale the fol[illegible] Machinery from T. M. Tennant [illegible]

[illegible]

One [illegible] H. P. [illegible] Horizontal [illegible] shaped B[illegible]
One 8 H. P. High Pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
One 10 H. P. Upright Engine, with Multitubular Boiler.
One 22 H. P. 16½ by 36 in. Horizontal Engine, with Cornish Boiler 22 feet by 6 feet 6 in., Flue 3 feet.
One 30 H. P. 18½ by 36 in., do., with Boiler 19 feet by 6 feet, Flue 3 feet 6 in., in diameter.
One 8 H. P. Improved Horizontal Portable Steam Engine on Wooden Wheels, complete, and very strong, and 10 H. P. Boiler.
One do. do.
Several Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines and Upright Portable Tubular Boilers, (useful Boardship or for Factories.)

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Corn-Mills, (3 feet, 3 feet 6 in., and 4 feet) with French Burr Stones, and Steel Mill Picks.
Saw Frames, Upright Self-acting, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws, various sizes.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Planing Machine.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer, 3 cwt., with Anvil, complete.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16, and 18 feet beds.
Screw Cutting Foot Lathe, self-acting, 6 in. centre, 6 feet bed.
Screwing Machines.
Patent Cotton Gin.
A Set of Heavy Plate Bending Rollers on Base Plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inches.
Shafting, twenty lengths, 10 feet each 3 in., with Couplings, Hanging Brackets &c., and ten lengths 2½ in.

SUNDRIES.

Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators, a Boiler Truck, Frames for Stamping Machines, &c., &c.

Every information may be had, and the Machinery be seen, by applying to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo.

Any article of Machinery, not included in the above list, may be ordered direct from the Manufacturer, on application to the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, October 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

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Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

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My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effects to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, prevention, and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 1 Rupee and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

The medicines are—

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Eye Lotion	... "	[illegible]	9	per bottle
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N. B.—These Medicines, owing to [illegible] low price, are sold for Cash only.

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DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF FELT AND TWEED HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES, BLACKING, STATIONERY, AND CRICKETING KIT, ANGOLA TWEED, AND BROAD CLOTHS, &c., IN THE UPPER PART OF THE PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. NESSE AND Co., HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, and if necessary following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions from J. T. Gwen(?), Esq., to sell by Public Auction on the upper part of the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Nesse & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, the portion of the merchandise shipped by Thomas Short, Junior, for the late firm of Hunt, Monnett & Co., the same consists of Boots and Shoes, 100 Dozens of Day and Martin's Blacking, Angola Tweed, Broad Cloths, and Cricketing Kit, new Dinner Sets and Garden seeds, Stationery, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, of Demy and other sizes, Memorandum Books faint and Ruled Copy Books and Slates, Washing and Pocket Books with Locks and Keys, Joynson's Foolscap Faint-ruled, and Blank Blotting Pads of sizes, White and Buff Blotting Papers, Invitation and Visiting Cards with Envelopes, Oval and Bank and Note Papers, Envelopes, Tinted and Cream laid Satin Note Papers of sizes with Envelopes to match, Ball room Pencils, and Cards, Wedding Envelopes and Cards, Perforated Bouquet Papers, and Dish Papers, Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, Achromatic Stereoscopes, Horse Jules, Railway Rugs and Wrappers, Scotch Balmoral Caps, Elwood's Air Chamber Hats and regulation Helmets, Reams of Brown and Carling Papers, Sealing Wax, Children's Reading Books, &c. &c.

The property will be on view from Monday the 7th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage [illegible] Harness.
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
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Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th November 1864.

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On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
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700 " " Longcloth.
800 " " Jacconets.
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A Case Wire Gauze Meat Safes.
A few dozen 2 feet Brass Edged Boxwood Rulers.
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A few dozen Brass Padlocks 2½ inches.
10 Cases Iron Bedsteads.
20 Kegs Horse Nails.

Bombay, 4th November 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, the Effects of late Captain [illegible], of the Barque *Prince Frederick William*, consisting of a Sextant, a Quadrant, Books, Wearing Apparel, and Sundries &c.

ALSO,

By order of the Committee of Adjustment,

The Sundry Effects of the late Conductor F. HANSON, of the Ordnance Department, deceased.

ALSO,

A small and choice assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, such as handsome Flowers, in Glass Domes on Stands, (some of them with Music,) spare Glass Domes, Hair, Tooth Comb and Nail Brushes of Sorts, Toys, Ornaments, Portfolio, Playing Cards, [illegible] Mahogany Writing Desk and a variety of other Articles.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Meadow Street, Bombay, [illegible] November 1864.

WALL PAPER.—Just received a large and varied assortment of WALL PAPERS and BORDERINGS, some of which are of very superior quality.

22 Pieces Watered Satin Paper, with 48 yards of [illegible] bordering, for a dining room. Rs. 110.
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170	Pieces different patterns, at Rs.	1½	per piece.
235	ditto,	1½	"
184	ditto,	[illegible]	"
97	ditto,	[illegible]	"
5	Pieces Bordering,	[illegible]	"
2	ditto,	[illegible]	"
2	ditto,	10	"
3	ditto,	1[illegible]	"

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Book (free of damage) [illegible]
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FRIENDLY MARINE [illegible] COMPANY OF BOMBAY.—The Annual General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Office [illegible] Secretaries and Treasurers on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] instant, at 12 o'clock.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th October 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company [illegible] upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" [illegible] very considerably lower, and in some cases amounting to *more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from [illegible] divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	5	2	14	9	19	8	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	20	0	0	3	3	8	22	0	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	9	5	14	11
60	40	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	6	8	[illegible]	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	31	34	[illegible]	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	43	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

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For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM GRAHAM, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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